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Youth and Age.

When I am old, these hills that bound
My life within their narrow round
Will be the threshold of the door
That leads to freedom and to fame,
And the wide world beyond no more
An idle dream, an empty name;
But I, from cares and troubles free,
In glories and its joys shall see.

The summer isles of southern seas;
Great battles, glorious victories;
The boundless prairies of the West,
Where red men hunt the buffalo;
Whatever fairest gifts and best
The gods have given to men below—
These, heart of mine, these shall we see,
In the brave days that are to be.

When I was young this narrow round
Of hills a glorious world did bound;
Here, on the quiet valley floor,
I dreamed of freedom and of fame,
Ere yet I learned they were no more
Than a vain dream, an empty name;
In that glad, careless long ago
The happy hours seemed all too slow.

I have been wrecked in stormy seas;
Not mine life's glorious victories;
Gone the bright spell on boyhood cast;
No more along the primrose way
I wander, for my paths have passed
To this sad world of every day.
Ah, heart of mine, no more we know
The days and dreams of long ago!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Bobolink's Song.

The earth was awake, and like a gay rover,
Its knapsack of sunshine loose strapped on its back,
Through mists and through dews and through fine purple clover,
Was faring its way down the summer's green track.

I sat all alone 'neath the shade of a willow,
And saw the old earth blithely jogging along,
While over the fields, like the foam on the billow,
The morning was breaking in blossom and song.

Oh, list! and oh, hear! like the wing of a swallow,
Upstarting from fields that are golden with corn,
With the ring and the swing of a huntsman's "view hallo,"
Some fairy is winding its sweet elfin horn.

Now up like a flame, and now down like a shower;
Now here and now there in its sparkle and gloom;
It rings and it swings like a bell in a tower,
Wide casting its notes like a flower its bloom.

'Tis a bobolink singing among the sweet clover;
A bobolink, whimsical, merry and free;
And its voice, like new wine, makes earth, the sly rover,
Half tipsy with jollity, daft with his glee.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Ex-Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, is dead.

Lord Randolph Churchill is drafting a bill to solve the Irish problem.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in the province of Kieff, Russia; many houses have been wrecked.

A large number of weapons and ammunition have recently been seized in County Kerry, Ireland.

The cotton manufacturers of Canada have agreed upon an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. in the price of goods.

The town of Lusk, in northern Wyoming, was swept out of existence by a terrific storm on Sunday, the 8th inst.

Prominent Republicans have issued a call for a convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 22nd of September.

The Kinnersley Iron Works, England, have been closed on account of the depression in the iron trade; 1,000 workmen are idle.

The testimony in the Anarchist trials at Chicago closed last week, great interest being manifested throughout; crowds were turned away each day.

There was a grand review of the German army at Berlin last week; the weather was intensely hot, and several fatal cases of sunstroke occurred.

In every portion of the central, northern and northwestern sections of Wisconsin the forests are burning, with disastrous results to timber and stock.

At Jackson, Miss., last week, the city gave 500 majority against prohibition, but the county in the same election was carried for prohibition by 800 majority.

Gov. Scales recently received information of the recapture of John Cardwell, who, while under sentence of death, was released from Wilkesboro jail by his friends.

Last week lightning struck the main staole of the Omaha Fair Association, containing sixteen valuable horses, eight of which were either instantly killed or burned to death.

Thomas Bundy, a prominent Baptist minister, and his son, were fatally wounded in a fight with John Davis at Graysville, Tenn., on the 12th inst.; Davis's wounds are also mortal.

A call has been issued for $10,000,000 of 3 per cent. United States bonds; the receipts of the government since July 1st are nearly $4,600,000 greater than for the same period last year.

The body of John M. Oertel, of Baltimore, was washed ashore at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 11th inst.; he went in bathing, but no one saw him drown, though thousands were on the beach at the time.

The cholera returns from Rome, up to last Thursday, are as follows: Barletta, 91 new cases and 56 deaths; Ravenna, 37 new cases and 11 deaths; elsewhere, 77 new cases and 26 deaths—total, 205 new cases and 93 deaths.

The police on duty at Farranfore, County Kerry, Ireland, were fired upon by "moonlighters" on the night of the 11th inst. A physician and three well-known and respectable tradesmen have been arrested, charged with the shooting.

At last accounts the city of Belfast, Ireland, was quiet, though the citizens dread the withdrawal of the military. The Catholic Bishop has prohibited Catholic parades during the remainder of the year. Five hundred additional police were present on the 15th inst., the day of the Feast of the Assumption.

LIFE'S TRAGEDIES.

AN EDITOR'S SAD STORY.

How a News Condenser Received a Dispatch about his Sweetheart's Death.

From the St. Paul Globe.

It is a well-known fact that newspaper men, as a rule, do not get credit for being susceptible to anything like the feelings that ordinary human beings have, but one case is on record of a man worn-out with hard work, and perhaps some dissipation, who showed to the few that knew him a nature more like a woman's than the *blase* newspaper man that he was. He had his office at the time in an over-heated and badly-lighted room, such as are often made to do duty as newspaper offices in a New Hampshire city. He was the "telegraph editor" on a morning paper, and all through the evening and morning hours he cut the sheets of manifold, dotted the "I's," put in periods, straightened the twisted sentences and occasionally swore at the operator who made such poor copy. His name matters not. He had been one of the brightest in Chicago at twenty-five, and had worked in St. Louis and a dozen other cities in the ten years that followed.

He was at the time I knew him strictly temperate, as I afterward learned, due to the fact that while in New Orleans he had fallen in love with a young girl in moderate circumstances, who had promised to become his wife when he should consider himself in circumstances to warrant such a step. He never told me of this, but often spoke of preferring to live in a small city, away from the boys, and where he could save more money. He had a picture of a young lady that was always on his desk, and often in the night his eyes would wander from the "manifold" and look for five minutes on the face—that of a sweet-faced girl, with dark hair and big eyes, that in the picture seemed deep and liquid.

One night, or rather morning, for it was nearly time for the paper to go to press, the night editor came in and said: "Mr. ——, how is the report coming?" The Western Union "kid" had just brought in the last sheet of copy, and the telegraph editor replied: "Thirty is in." [When the telegraph operator receives the last dispatch for the night he writes under it the conventional sign, "30."] The night editor said unless there was something important to "kill" it, for it was getting late.

My friend, with his pencil in his fingers, ran hastily through it, and when he reached the last paragraph stopped short, and for a moment turned pale as death, while his pencil dropped from his fingers. But he recovered himself in a moment, and in reply to the night editor's question, said wearily: "There are two paragraphs—one on the Beecher trial, and another about some young lady being struck by lightning in a town in Louisiana; that's all." "Send up the one about Beecher and 'kill' the other," said the night editor; "nobody in this part of the country cares a d—n about any young lady being killed two thousand miles from here—not at this time in the morning."

My friend wrote a "head" for the Beecher story and put the rest of the manifold paper in his pocket. He put on his coat with a tired air and left the office, passing the police reporter in the adjoining room with a brief good-night.

Next evening he did not show up at the usual hour, and the night editor swore, for he had to handle the telegraph himself. It was two days before I saw or heard from my friend, and then I heard that he had quit his job, and I went to his room, way down on Elm street.

"I am not well," he said. "I had to quit night work awhile. I'm about done up." That was about all he said, and for a week, as I made calls on him, it was the same. He got no better, but said when he got over a bad cold he would be all right. Two weeks later he died. A doctor had attended him, and said it was a sort of quick consumption. In his pockets were found half a dozen letters; one which the dead man had evidently written and neglected to mail was directed to Miss Annie E. Clement, New Orleans. I was intending to mail it when I came across, among the papers found in his pockets, a bit of manifold copy, on which was written, as near as I can remember, the following:

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—During severe thunderstorm this evening lightning struck house Mrs. E. Clement, No.—Crondelet street, and lady's daughter Annie, age twenty, instantly killed.

That evening I went down to the office where the dead man had worked. A new man was "doing the telegraph," and nobody seemed to remember that the dead man had ever worked there. The picture was pushed over to the window-sill and was covered with dust. It was the picture of Annie, who had been killed by the bolt that day that the telegraph editor had quit his desk forever. The picture, with the letters, was mailed to the girl's mother, with a short notice of the death; but no one ever told her that the blow that broke the poor hardened newspaper man's heart was the unimportant paragraph that the night editor had ordered "killed."

Sunday in London.

Sunday is a dull day in the teeming world of London. At this time of the year the business portion—known as the city—is almost deserted on the Sabbath, but the railroad stations are crowded morning and evening by the excursionists rushing out of town for fresh air and returning weary and beery to prepare for the morrow's toil. It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 of people in London who never go to church. Fully 100,000 leave on the cheap trains for the suburban pleasure resorts between 8 and 9 A. M. Fifty thousand more crowd the steamboats plying on the Thames between Kew and Gravesend. The angling clubs, numbering several thousand members, march with full paraphernalia to the various depots—or stations as they are called here—attracted by the cheap day tickets issued by the companies to points on the Thames, the Lea, the Coine, the Wey and other accessible streams. They generally take their families with them, and the wife, carrying the lunch basket, is a constant companion of the man with his fishing-pole and blacking-box which serves the double purpose of a seat and a receptacle for tackle and bait. A full million of Londoners spend the day in eating, drinking and gossip with their friends in their dingy, ill-lighted homes.

Electricity is now applied to the bleaching of cotton and linen fabrics.

A PERILOUS TRIP OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Making the Frightful Passage Safely in a Queer Craft.

George Hazlett and William Potts, adventurous Buffalo coopers, have made a perilous trip through the Whirlpool Rapids in a queer, torpedo-shaped barrel. They were an hour only going from the foot of the cataract to the mouth of the river, a distance of eight miles.

Potts and Hazlett formerly lived in Chippewa, Ont., and after the people there had admired the novel boat, it was taken in a wagon to the bank of the river, within a few hundred feet of the Horseshoe Falls. There it was launched, in the presence of Hazlett's seven brothers, Potts's wife and a large number of spectators, soon after 4 o'clock P. M. The craft was built of oak staves an inch and a half thick. It is ten feet long, with a round prow covered with sheet iron. A keel runs the whole length. The stern is flat and about two feet in diameter. A twelve-inch propeller wheel, worked by hand inside the barrel, and a small iron rudder, worked with wires, project from the stern. The greatest diameter of the craft is three feet, and the length inside available for the occupants is six feet, the front being headed off, so that if stove in by the rocks the occupants would be safe. The turret covers an opening just large enough for one man to get into the craft at one time. In it are two thick glass bull's-eyes and an inch and a quarter iron pipe, through which air is taken. The whole contrivance is bound with twenty two-inch iron rods. Preparations for the trip were completed by carefully ballasting the boat with 300 pounds of sand, and putting a large piece of ice in it to keep the air cool.

At 4:30 Potts and Hazlett stripped, and, putting on canvas coats and belts, jumped into the craft and fastened themselves to the bottom so securely that they could not be thrown around inside by the action of the waves. A small leak was stopped up. The craft was towed out into the river by Hamilton Graham, who superintended Cooper Hazlett's start, and two other men. They stayed with the craft as long as they safely could, and cast off near the cantilever bridge. The Captain of the *Maid of the Mist* had arranged to tow the adventurers down, but at the last moment declined to do so because he felt sure they were going to their death. Potts laughed about it and said that he was not ready to die yet.

At 4:48 the torpedo was carried down the surge of the first breaker and hurled stem foremost over the swell on toward the next big wave. The surging currents coming together in the centre of the gorge in a vortex turned the craft over. When she righted for a moment before being caught in the next breaker, it was seen that the American flag which had been fastened to the stern had not been torn away. The craft dashed on in the surf, being twirled around, pitched first forward then downward, and finally the last wave tossed it into the whirlpool. It had been in the rapids a few seconds less than four minutes. The craft was carried so near the shore in the outer swirl of the maelstorm that Potts put out his head and hand. They had escaped the worst of the whirlpool, and said afterward that they could have gone ashore. In two minutes they were close to the second series of rapids, and just got the opening closed as they were caught by the waves and tossed along. Several rocks were grazed, and the craft got a worse shaking-up than before. Some water poured through the air pipe as they were sucked under by a swell near Devil's Hole, and the passage was longer and harder, lasting sixteen minutes.

At 5:20 comparatively smooth water was reached, and a flotilla of rowboats met the voyagers. Potts and Hazlett threw open the manhole, climbed out on the craft, and sat there while the boats towed them to the landing at Queenstown, which was reached at 5:30—just an hour after they had embarked.

In the Monumental Hotel, while the men were dressing, they said they had experienced a terrible shaking-up, but were unhurt. The craft was not damaged, and the flag was still flying. The men have gone on exhibition.

Life on a Western Ranche.

A novice's first experience on a ranche is not calculated to make him well-contented with the new life, and, especially if he be a tender clerkling, the change from a well-worn office stool to a less certain seat upon the bucking pony for twelve hours a day is apt to make him homesick. But if he has any endurance at all, he soon gets used to it. The cow-boys, though rather rough as a class, make good friends. There is very little drinking, and none on the ranche, and though they are somewhat disposed to attempt alarming practical jokes on the "tender-foot," they are fairly peaceable. The day's labor begins at five o'clock in the morning. Each man feeds and cleans his pony, and then they go in to breakfast. By the way, the rations are excellent. In cold weather they get the best beef and plenty of white bread, milk and coffee. There are plenty of wild geese and prairie-chickens on the plains, and last year there were some antelope. The duties of the day consist in supervising the cattle generally, seeing that the gates are shut, and branding and "cutting out" steers for the market. The two latter occupations are pretty lively. The cattle have also to be protected from thieves, and to this end each cowboy carries a revolver. Almost all day is spent in the saddle, as work does not cease until dark.

It is not easy for a green hand to get employment, as a young "tender foot" is worth only twenty or thirty dollars a month until he is "broken in." After a year's experience he can get forty or fifty dollars a month. This, of course, includes his rations. Of those who go out West many return disgusted; buckskin pants, flannel shirts, a slouch hat and a twenty-foot lash not being sufficient to compensate them for the loss of a dude overcoat and a crutch cane. The climate is splendid; mornings and evenings are, however, very cool, and even in summer blankets are a necessity. The houses are built of Nebraska brick or "dug out," which consists of sods a foot square laid one upon the top of the other. The sun hardens them, and they make a stanch and comfortable dwelling, though somewhat hot in summer. No rain falls in the winter, and there is never enough snow for sleighing, owing to the high winds blowing it away as quick as it falls. Lung diseases are unknown, and colds in the head are an exception.

It is rain or shine with the bootblack.

A FAMOUS OUTLAW.

CAPTAIN FITZ OF THE FLYING CAMP.

One of the Revolutionary Terrors of the Whig Families.

From the Philadelphia Times.

In the gray of a misty morning, September 26, 1778, at Providence and Edgemont avenues, in the borough of old Chester, was executed the intrepid outlaw, Captain James Fitzpatrick, the terror of the Whig Revolutionary forefathers of Chester county.

Captain Fitz, as he dubbed himself, was a blacksmith by trade. He was a patriot volunteer early in 1776 with the "Flying Camp" of Chester county, which went to participate in the disastrous battle of Long Island. He might have taken not only a hand in the engagement that killed or consigned to prison-ships most of the "Old Pennsylvania Line," but have attained rank with the best blood of them all, had not a brutal flogging for slight disobedience changed the current of his future actions. Deserting the patriot cause, he swam the Hudson river, crossed New Jersey and reached Philadelphia, homeward bound to Chester county. He was arrested in this city and safely quartered in the old Walnut Street Prison. On promising to renew his military life he was let go; but the memory of that flogging haunted him, and when the British appeared at the Elk river, preparatory to the battle of Brandywine, Fitz joined the enemy's ranks.

Subsequently, when the victorious British, under General Howe, took possession of Philadelphia, Fitzpatrick was there in the role of captain, with a lieutenant of his own choice named Mordecai Doherty. With a small command they terrorized their old neighbor Whigs in Chester county. Their headquarters were often at "Hands Pass," near the present town of Coatesville. The tax collector seems to have been the particular object of Fitz's affections. It is related that on a certain foraging expedition, falling in with two of these worthies armed with muskets and entering into conversation with him, they inquired if he had ever seen this Captain Fitzpatrick. One of them, Captain McGowan, was particularly bellicose in expressing the great pleasure it would give him to meet the outlaw and give him a lesson. On hearing this Fitz drew out his pistols, giving them to understand that he was the individual in question, and would be obliged to them to fork out their money and valuables. The boastful captain was forced to resign his military sword and pistols, his queue was cropped close, and, being tied to a tree, he was severely flogged. On representing that the watch Fitz helped himself to was a family relic it was returned. An old ballad says:

Some he did rob, then let them go free,
Bold Captain McGowan he tied to a tree;
Some he did whip and some he did spare,
He caught Captain McGowan and cut off his hair.

Never was it said that Fitz molested a Tory, robbed a poor peddler or insulted a female. This brought him into favorable recognition with the young ladies who sympathized with King George, and they regarded the outlaw as a hero. On August 22, 1778, he called at the house of Captain McAfee, an ardent Whig, residing near Castle Rock, a romantic spot, where the West Chester road crosses Crum creek, about ten miles from Chester. Inquiring if William McAfee lived there, he was given to understand politely that he was talking to the son, Robert (Captain) McAfee. Rejoining, "I am Fitzpatrick," he was politely invited by the masculine McAfee to tea. Fitzpatrick gave them to understand there were four of his party; that he came to levy a contribution of £150, and, drawing pistols, demanded the needful.

Espying a handsome pair of buckled shoes on Young McAfee he was not long discussing their utility. Thwarted in not finding the money after ransacking all the drawers, or rather compelling Captain McAfee to do so, he imposed, as a penalty, that McAfee should join him in the next excursion.

Ordering the four helpless ones—McAfee's wife, children and housemaid—into line, he was fixing on the buckled shoes, still down at the heels, and in the exertion to get them on used both hands. This was McAfee's opportunity. He suddenly sprang on the outlaw and held his arms, while the housemaid, Rachel Walker, seized the hand holding the pistol and wrenched it from his grasp. He was safely taken to prison and on the 15th of September he was tried and convicted of burglary and robbery at the county seat, at Chester. He was sentenced for execution on the 26th. It is said that the outlaw was strangled to death, his toes touching the ground as the cart was drawn from under him, and that the executioner brutally aided the work of strangulation by jumping on his back.

An Alligator Feasts on a Tramp.

From the Orange City (Fla.) Times.

Last week a man, persumedly a tramp, knocked at L. P. Thursby's door about nine o'clock at night, after the family had retired. Mr. Thursby struck a match and responded to the call. The man stated that he had walked fifteen miles that afternoon to take the night boat bound north and got left, and wanted to stay over night. Thursby handed him a key and pointed to his barn, stating that that was the best he could do for him. Not until after Mr. Thursby had retired some time did he think of a ten-foot alligator his boys had in the barn for the entertainment of strangers next winter, and he worried considerably about the man. As soon as he dressed he hurried out to the barn next morning to see about the man. He found the door locked, with the key turned on the inside. He forced a side window open, found the alligator in its usual corner, but the man was missing. The evidence gathered seems to point to the destruction of the man during the night, as the animal ate nothing whatever during the next few days. Nothing can be heard of the man, and it is believed he came to an untimely end that night.

His Worth in Cows.

The Scotch in old times reckoned the value of a man in cows. A king was worth 1,000 cows, a king's son or an earl 150. The lowest mentioned is forty-four cows and a little money as well. Even this man must have been descended from a thane, so we do not know the value of a plain man. Any one who killed a man of mark had to pay forfeit in accordance with the above-mentioned figures.

AMONG THE "CELESTIALS."

Rural Life and Economy in China.

From the Baltimore American.

Life in a Chinese hamlet is wound up to run like clockwork, and its busy regularity never varies. The hamlet is very picturesque. Here is a group of 700 or 800 houses, situated between two graceful hills, presenting a charming view. Excepting about one hundred tradesmen massed on the banks of a small river winding through the valley, the inhabitants have scattered their cottages everywhere, leaving here and there between spaces occupied by fields and gardens. The stream, spanned by bridges, is constantly dotted with big and little boats going to and coming from neighboring towns.

Compelled to shape their fields according to the sinuosities the water describes and the contour of the hills, their designs are often of the most startling and unlooked for character. By small canals, conveying the water from the river, the terraces on the hills are irrigated for cultivation. Upon these terraces the gay, green color of the rice fields predominates over the darker tint of the sugar-cane in spots not so well irrigated; big yellow flowers stand out on the cotton stalks, lines of orange trees with their sombre leafage are visible, and beyond stretch plantations of tea trees, under which is caught a glimpse of the gray earth contrasting with all the rest.

Rice, tea, cotton, sugar and oranges are the most important crops of the locality, but there are several others that add to its income—hemp, yielded by a tree, its large leaves reaching twenty feet from the ground; oil, extracted from a tree which has a disgusting look on account of its crooked, knotty trunk and rusty leaves; and bamboo, the most useful of all the small trees, and exceedingly graceful, with its branches extending thirty feet, and balancing its leaves in the slightest breeze.

The surrounding country has clumps of small trees, from which ascend, morning, noon and evening, silvery tinklings from the bells of a dozen pagodas, revealing their triple roofs of yellow tiles and their upturned corners through rifts in the foliage against the pure blue of the sky. No rumbling wheels are heard, and even the song of birds and the echoing voices of the field laborers fail to break the deep, prevailing silence.

Diminutive as the farms are, their yield is enormous. On a farm of four acres a good-sized family will live comfortably, besides accumulating an amount equal to $500 or $600 a year. To secure such a result, the tillers do not limit themselves to selling the raw products of the land, but transform them as far as possible by manufacturing in their own homes. They manufacture, by primitive process, their own oil and sugar, and weave their silk, hemp and cotton—thus, by establishing manufactories as much as possible on the farms, keeping many laborers attached to the soil and preventing their concentration in the large factories, which would encourage overproduction. They proportion the quantity of their products to their immediate wants, thoroughly convinced that steady work will always supply them from year to year. As a consequence, little capital is accumulated, and China, perhaps, has less money piled up than any other nation in the world. All this is simply in accordance with frugal methods of living and the cardinal idea that work is the chief end of man.

Moscow's Great Cathedral.

From the Brooklyn Magazine.

What must, without doubt, be conceded as the most magnificent church edifice in the world is the great cathedral at Moscow, "The Church of St. Saviour," recently completed there.

The foundations of the church are of Finnish granite, and the whole edifice is faced with marble, the door being of bronze ornamented with Biblical subjects, and lined with oak. The principal entrance measures thirty feet high by eighteen feet broad, and the two doors weigh thirteen tons, the total cost of all the doors being $350,000. The building is erected in the form of a Greek cross, three of the broad ends which form the corridors, lower and upper, surrounding three sides of and open to the central square or temple proper, while the fourth end is occupied by the altar and its appurtenances.

The total cost of all the marble in the building exceeds $2,000,000. Lifting one's eyes, the galleries are seen to contain thirty-six windows and the cupola sixteen, all of which are double, with frames of bronze. Round the cupola is one row of 640 candelabra, placed there at a cost of $120,000, with a second row of 600, costing $60,000. There are four lustres weighing four tons each, and the number of candles to be lighted throughout the building is upward of 3,000. At the top of the cupola is a painting by Prof. Markoff, representing in colossal proportions the first persons of the blessed Trinity as an old man with the infant Jesus. The height of the figure is forty-nine feet, the length of the face seven feet and the height of the infant twenty-one feet. Also below the cupola are a number of figures of Apostles and Fathers each twenty-one feet high. Great expense has, of course, been lavished on the eastern end of the church. The cost of materials and workmanship for the altar space, apart from the icons of sacred pictures, amounted to $150,000. In this part of the church are some of its most remarkable paintings, most, if not all, by Russian artists. The structure of the altar screen is a departure from the traditional Russian type, for instead of a tall, ugly, blank partition, half or two-thirds of the height of the church, hiding the eastern end, the screen of St. Saviour's is low and elegant, and throws open, except for a few feet above the floor, the whole of the sanctuary. This princely cathedral was erected at a cost of $12,000,000, and is said to be capable of accommodating 10,000 worshipers, and which from its first conception has been built in a single lifetime.

Field Sports among Women.

The Empress of Austria's taste for field sports is by no means exceptional among ladies of rank in Austria and Hungary. A little while ago the Crown Princess accompanied her husband on a shooting expedition, and proved herself to be an excellent shot. The imperial hunts in Hungary are always frequented by a number of ladies belonging to the higher court circles. As a matter of fact, the predilection of the Empress for hunting is fully shared by the ladies of the Austro-Hungary aristocracy.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY AMONG PROMINENT MEN.

The Large Number of Prominent Persons Who Have Recently Passed Away.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The death of Samuel J. Tilden does not leave a single ex-Democratic candidate for the Presidency among the living, and but one of all the Presidents since the organization of the Republican party, thirty years ago, Rutherford B. Hayes, is now alive, and he will die less lamented than any one of the Chief Magistrates of the Republic. Of the Republican candidates for President only three survive. Gen. Fremont, the first-born of Republican Presidential nominees, is yet living, although thirty years have elapsed since his candidacy; Hayes lives quietly in Ohio, and is seldom spoken of as having been a Presidential candidate, and Blaine is yet vigorously directing the politics of the nation toward 1888 from his seaside retreat up in Maine. All the others who have been nominated for President during the last thirty years, excepting the present Presidential incumbent, sleep in the City of the Silent.

James Buchanan, who made the first battle for the Democracy against Republicanism with Fremont as its leader, died a few years after the war; Breckenridge, who was his Vice President, died ten years ago, and Dayton, who was on the ticket with Fremont, died some years ago, while Minister to France. Lincoln, who was elected in 1860 and reelected in 1864, was assassinated in 1865; and Johnson, who succeeded him from the Vice Presidency, died eleven years ago, after he had been elected and served a season in the Senate. Douglas, Breckenridge, Bell and Lincoln, competitors in 1860, have all passed away, and Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's first Vice President, is the sole survivor of the nominated leaders of that contest—Herschel V. Johnson and Joseph Lane, his nominated competitors, having long since crossed to the other side. Lincoln and McClellan were the leaders of 1864, with Johnson and Pendleton second on their tickets, and all are dead but Pendleton, who is now Minister to Germany.

The national candidates of 1868 have all passed away. Grant and Colfax, and Seymour and Blair are names which belong to the dead; and the candidates of 1872 are all at rest with their fellow-leaders of 1868. Grant and Wilson, and Greeley and Brown—all have passed the divide. The candidates of 1876 are half living and half dead. Tilden died on Wednesday, the 4th inst., full of years and honors, and Hendricks lived to retrieve his fraudulent defeat of 1876, only to descend from the Vice President's chair to the grave. Hayes and Wheeler still live; but who remembers them with pride as President and Vice President of a government of law? The candidates of 1880 are yet fresh in the recollection of the country. Garfield and Hancock are dead, but are gratefully cherished in public memory. Arthur became President on the assassination of Garfield, and is now the only honored ex-President living, and English, of Indiana, is yet living as a nightmare in Democratic dreams. Of the candidates of 1884 all are living but Vice President Hendricks. Cleveland and Blaine both seem quite vigorous enough and doubtless quite willing enough to accept another campaign in 1888, and Logan, Blaine's second-best, is the liveliest sort of a candidate for a new trial, with his name on top. Butler, who ran a presidential fence-shop for Blaine in 1884, is still alive and kicking, and is ready to run again for any of the old parties and for any new parties that may come along in time.

It is remarkable that there is only one ex-President now living who was elected to the office, and, in point of fact, he wasn't elected at all, but was fraudulently returned as elected. Hayes and Arthur are our ex-Presidents, and Arthur became President by virtue of his office as Vice President on the death of Garfield. It is remarkable also that four Democratic nominees for President, one ex-President and one Vice President have departed this life within a single year. It is an illustrious list that is inscribed on death's record of a twelvemonth—Grant, Seymour, McClellan, Hancock, Tilden and Hendricks. The wives of Presidents linger longer with us, as the names of Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield testify. All of them but Mrs. Hayes are widows, and each receives an annuity of $5,000 during life, and Mrs. Hancock has been voted an annuity of $2,000 for life.

A Flogging Machine.

A French savant, named Henri Roget, hailing from Lyons, has, it is stated, a new use for electricity. He has a patent to apply to it as a substitute for the cat-o'-nine-tails in corporeal punishment. The culprit, having been undressed, is securely strapped to a steel triangle, which is connected with one pole of a powerful battery. The other pole is connected with the whip which consists of a number of steel wires covered with a sponge. This whip is dipped in water before the stroke is administered, and whenever the wet wires touch an electric discharge takes place. The inventor claims that the chastisement can be made so mild as not to injure a schoolgirl, while, on the other hand, by increasing the power of the battery, a punishment can be administered beside which the knout would be mere child's play, and at the same time no injury is inflicted, the disgusting spectacle of a lacerated back is avoided, and the culprit instead of having to be sent to the hospital to have his wounds healed, can be put to work in five minutes after the flogging is over. Mr. Roget intends petitioning Gen. Boulanger, the French Minister of War, to allow his patent to be used experimentally on the next soldier sentenced to the cat. Flogging is not in existence in the French army, nor is it likely to be introduced to test the machine.

A Rattlesnake Island.

One of the small, rocky islands of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, is fairly alive with rattlesnakes. It is supposed that the progenitors of these snakes were wafted to the island on bunches of floating reeds or rafts of driftwood. There are thousands, if not millions—the people about the lake say millions—of rattlers on the island, and their right to it there are "none to dispute." The reptiles have their homes among the rocks, and feed upon the eggs and young of waterfowl and dead fish that are cast on the island in great numbers after a storm.

IN THE EAGLE'S CAGE.

Warfare among the Birds in Central Park.

From the New York Sun.

A crowd was gathered around the cage in which the eagles are confined in Central Park the other day, watching a few daring English sparrows that were picking up the leavings of the eagles' dinner. The eagles sat majestic and silent upon the make-believe trees, as though lost in deep reveries. Suddenly a vulture darted like a flash of lightning from one of the upper perches and swooped down upon one of our own bald-heads with fiendish screams. The bald-head answered with screams of terror, and hastily retreated into a dark corner of the cage. The women and children drew back from the cage in fear, and even the men exhibited a desire to be beyond the reach of Sir Vulture's sharp talons.

The vulture stood silent on the bottom of the cage for a moment, while the other eagles moved uneasily on their perches. Then the condor, which had been sitting on the highest branch of all, gave vent to a shriek almost as deafening as the whistle of a locomotive, and dropped down upon the vulture. In a moment feathers flew in every direction. All the eagles screamed in unison, and the little birds in the other cages crouched mute and trembling in the corners.

The gray-coated park policeman who came rushing to the cage shouted to the keeper, and in a moment the man who had charge of the eagles came running up. He seized a pail of water from behind the cage, and, getting as close as possible to the fighting birds, he doused them with it. The effect was instantaneous. The fight was all gone out of them, and they crawled away to different corners dripping and dejected. The condor had had much the best of the fight. He was bleeding in only a few places, while his opponent was covered with the sanguinary fluid.

"The eagles fight very hard sometimes," said the keeper to the reporter. "Water is the only thing that will stop them, and even that doesn't always work. If they are very hot we separate them with poles, and then yank them into a tank of water, where we duck them until all the fight is gone out of them.

"The condor is boss of the roost, and none of the others care to dispute his supremacy. The vultures come next as fighters, and the bald-head is at the tail of the list. The vultures can't stand cold weather, though. In winter we have to take them inside, while the other eagles rather enjoy the cold.

"When we want to have some fun with the eagles we throw live rats at them. Ordinarily they are fed with raw meat, but live rats are a delicacy to them. You never know how terrible their talons are until you see them tear a rat to pieces. They pounce upon rats like a cat, and in a jiffy they have been torn into shreds. The rats go into the other bird cages of their own accord and steal the eggs, but they give the eagles' cage a wide berth."

"Do the eagles hurt one another in their fights?" inquired the reporter.

"Oh, yes. If they were not separated they would fight until one or the other was killed."

Mr. Tilden's Fortune.

From the New York World.

Mr. Tilden's fortune has been estimated to be from $7,000,000 to 10,000,000. From a good source it is learned that the estate is worth about $9,000,000. It is understood that Mr. James C. Carter drew up a will for Mr Tilden two years ago, which he executed. It is said that after making this will the Governor was not entirely satisfied with it, but whether he made any alteration in his will since is not known.

It has long been known that Mr. Tilden had intended to bequeath his beautiful city residence in Gramercy Park, with its large and valuable collection of books, to the city for use as a public library. In December, 1883, Mr. Tilden stated in an interview with a close and valued friend that he had always intended to leave his books to the city for a public library, and he considered it fitting to erect a handsome and substantial treasure house for the literary gems. He concluded that the best place for this building would be on the site of his old Gramercy Park residence. He bought the adjoining building, and, letting Mr. Vaux, the architect, into his confidence, erected a handsome structure admirably adapted for a library and literary institute. Under his will the Gramercy Park house and large collection of books will be left in trust to the city for a public library. The trustees are Mr. Henry Watterson and Manton Marble, of Ky., and Mr. John Bigelow, of this city. The value of the books and engravings is said to be at least $100,000. The buildings when rebuilt caused an expenditure of nearly $500,000. Altogether the property with its contents is worth $1,000,000. The amount of the endowment is a matter of conjecture.

Mr. Tilden purchased Gravstone in 1879 for $150,000 of John T. Waring, a hat manufacturer. The property originally cost Mr. Waring about $500,000. The following year Mr. Tilden bought the adjoining house of Mr Baldwin for $55,000 and had the two places thrown into one. Thirty men are employed in the greenhouse, 12 on the farm, 10 servants, 3 coachmen, 30 head of cattle, 12 horses and innumerable dogs and poultry.

Mr. Tilden's property consisted chiefly of bonds and real estate. It is understood that he had a very large interest in some valuable mines in North Michigan.

Polly's Sense.

Here is a true parrot story. A lady living in Colorado has a very clever parrot; but, like clever babies, it can rarely be made to "show off" at the desired time. The owner of the parrot one afternoon gave a tea party to a dozen or more ladies, and Miss Polly positively declined assisting in the entertainment of the guests.

Not one word would she say, but kept up a constant snarling and snapping that was most inhospitable, even disgraceful.

While at the tea-table the ladies dropped into the feminine habit of talking all at the same time. This so disgusted Polly that she finally condescended to speak, and in her angriest tone she shrieked:

"Ya, ya, ya! All talk at once! Gabble, gabble, gabble!"

The manufacture of a bronze vase, which will be the largest ever made in Japan, has been commenced at Osaka. It will be 13 feet high and over 3 feet in diameter at the mouth.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....AUGUST 19, 1886.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
OF PENDER.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I have sold the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE newspaper, subscription list, good will, accounts, etc., to Mr. G. G. Myrover, who will continue the publication of the paper and fulfill all existing contracts, collecting and receipting for all amounts now due.

Thanking the public for the patronage heretofore bestowed, I bespeak for the new management a continuance of the same.

J. R. MYROVER.

The attention of the public is called to the above notice. The publication of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE will be continued as therein announced.

G. G. MYROVER.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Charles Latham has been nominated in the 1st Congressional district, defeating the incumbent Skinner. This seems to be a year for Congressional slaughter.

Very Good! The Wilmington *Star* of Friday, the 13th inst., says:

There are broad-gauged, wide-awake, enterprising men in Wilmington who pay their proper share of the taxes who regret most profoundly the action of the "city fathers" in killing the proposition to extend the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to Wilmington. People living in more enterprising towns and cities will no doubt be astonished at the final decision.

The announcement of the continued ill-health of Maj. W. M. Hale, and his determination to issue the *Register* no more for the present, will not only cause keen distress among his many personal friends who sympathize with his physical suffering, but will be a matter of regret all over the State that the coming canvass will be deprived of his journalistic ability. By odds the best politically furnished and educated editor in North Carolina, his mature judgment and trenchant pen will be greatly missed.

It looks as if North Carolina and Missouri would furnish—for this campaign, at least—the banner Congressional conventions. Last week at Charleston, Mo., the dead lock in the Congressional Convention was broken after six days' duration and the casting of 641 ballots, by the nomination of James Walker. The "unterrified and the unwashed" at Clinton reached only 337 ballots, but they accomplished all their work in twenty hours, twelve of which were passed all night in the open air, without five minutes of adjournment.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

McCLAMMY NOMINATED.

Clinton Raided by the Democratic Hosts—A Hot Fight, Closing with Enthusiasm and Harmony.

We are indebted to Mr. H. I. McDuffie—one of the Secretaries, and one of the most efficient and useful of all the good Democrats who are to be found working in the campaign—for the following full and accurate report of the proceedings of the Convention at Clinton on the 11th inst.:

The Convention met on the Court House green, and was called to order at 11 o'clock, P. M. by Capt. J. B. Smith, Chairman Congressional Executive Committee.

Upon motion H. I. McDuffie and the members of the Democratic press of the District present were requested to act as Secretaries.

Upon motion a committee consisting of one from each county was appointed on Permanent Organization as follows: C. P. Parker, Bladen; Capt. A. B. Williams, Cumberland; B. F. Graddy, Duplin; J. M. Davis, Harnett; D. E. McIver, Moore; E. W. Fonville, Onslow; T. J. Armstrong, Pender; S. Barksdale, Sampson; N. O'Berry, Wayne.

Upon motion, the following named delegates were appointed Committee on Credentials, viz.: R. S. White, Bladen; J. H. Myrover, Cumberland; J. J. Ward, Duplin; B. F. Shaw, Harnett, W. E. Murchison, Moore, Rodolph Duffy, Onslow; Dr. L. L. Alexander, Pender; Isham Royall, Sampson; W. E. Burkhead, Wayne.

Upon motion, the following named were appointed Committee on Rules: J. A. Murphy, Bladen; Z. B. Newton, Cumberland; B. B. Carr, Duplin; Doug. Graddy, Harnett; J. A. Worthy, Moore; Simon B. Taylor, Onslow; Geo. A. Ramsey, Pender; John B. Kerr, Sampson; W. R. Allen, Wayne.

The committees appointed retired to the upper rooms of the Court House. After a short intermission, the Committee on Permanent Organization returned and reported, recommending the following named gentlemen as permanent officers of the Convention, viz.:

President, C. C. Lyon, of Bladen; Vice Presidents, W. B. Draughon, Cumberland; J. J. Ward, Duplin; B. T. McBryde, Harnett; L. P. Tyson, Moore, S. B. Tolar, Onslow; L. R. Carroll, Sampson; Bruce Williams, Pender; Owen Holmes, Wayne.

Secretaries—D. B. Nicholson, H. I. McDuffie, S. G. Worth.

Dispute having arisen as to the number of votes Sampson County was entitled to cast, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, of Cumberland, moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain the popular vote of Sampson in the last Gubernatorial election. The motion prevailing, the chair appointed Messrs. Aycock, of Wayne, and Geo. M. Rose, of Cumberland. The committee, after an examination of the record in the Superior Court Clerk's office, reported that the Democratic vote cast by Sampson in the said election for Governor was 2,525. Whereupon the Chair decided that according to the rules of the Democratic Central Executive Committee of the State, Sampson was entitled to 50 votes upon questions before the Convention.

The absent committees being not yet ready to report, the Convention, upon motion, adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. The roll of counties was called, and every county was present.

The Committee on Rules submitted the following resolution as their report:

Resolved, That in all nominations to be made by this Convention, two-thirds of the entire vote of this Convention shall be required to nominate.

Upon motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials submitted both a minority and majority report—the former favoring the admission of the delegates from Moore, as accredited by J. C. Black, the Chairman of the Convention of that county, and the latter favoring their rejection on the ground that said delegates had not been duly and legally elected.

Mr. W. R. Allen, of Wayne, moved the adoption of the minority report. Mr. W. G. Burkhead, of Wayne, spoke in advocacy of the minority report.

The Convention, being interrupted by a heavy rainfall, adjourned to the interior of the Court House, and subsequently to the Academy in the northern part of the town. Both halls, however, being too small to admit the delegates and spectators, upon motion an adjournment was had to the campus in front of the Academy (the rain having ceased).

The consideration of the reports was resumed. Mr. J. H. Myrover, of Cumberland, spoke in behalf of the majority report submitted by the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. White, of Bladen, vigorously opposed the adoption of the majority report, and advocated the minority report.

Mr. Z. B. Newton, of Cumberland, offered as a substitute for the minority report a resolution admitting all good Democrats present from Moore as delegates—as follows:

WHEREAS, it appears from the majority report from the Committee on Credentials that Moore County has failed to duly elect delegates to this Convention,

Be it Resolved, That any good Democrat from Moore County be entitled to a seat as a delegate in this Convention.

The substitute and the majority report were opposed by Messrs. Aycock, of Wayne, Murchison, of Moore, Burkhead, of Wayne, and Black, of Moore.

Mr. Duffy, of Onslow, favored the adoption of the majority report, the men present to represent Moore County not being duly accredited delegates according to the rules of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Upon the substitute a ballot was taken, resulting in its rejection by a large majority.

Upon the adoption of the minority report, the ballot resulted as follows:

	Aye.	Nay
Bladen,	29	
Cumberland,	14	36
Duplin,	44	1
Harnett,	25	
Moore,	33	3
Onslow,		26
Pender,	24	
Sampson,	35	15
Wayne,	56	
Total,	260	81

The Chair declared the gentlemen from Moore, appointed in the manner set forth by the minority report, duly elected delegates to this Convention.

The nomination of candidates to represent the Third District in Congress was announced by the Chairman as in order, whereupon

Mr. Powell, of Sampson, briefly and yet eloquently addressed the Convention, placing in nomination Hon. Wharton J. Green, of Cumberland.

Mr. D. E. McIver, of Moore, representing, as he declared, the farmers and other "protectionists" of his part of the District, placed before the Convention the name of Hon. W. T. Dortch, of Wayne.

Mr. Murchison, of Moore, nominated Mr. Daniel H. McLean, of Harnett.

The nomination of Col. Green was endorsed by Mr. Hines, of Bladen.

Mr. Aycock, of Wayne, endorsed the nomination of Mr. Dorch.

Upon motion, balloting was commenced.

	Green.	Dortch.	McLean.
1st ballot,	198	105	36
2nd ballot,	197	114	28
3rd ballot,	197	114	28
4th ballot,	197	93	49
5th ballot,	197	93	49
6th ballot,	188	114	36
7th ballot,	192	82	64
8th ballot,	192	114	32
9th ballot,	185	113	40
10th ballot,	183	113	42
11th ballot,	183	73	73
12th ballot,	189	113	37
13th ballot,	187	113	38
14th ballot,	187	113	38
15th ballot,	187	107	44
16th ballot,	183	77	78
17th ballot,	183	111	44
18th ballot,	189	117	32
19th ballot,	189	113	36
20th ballot,	189	83	66
21st ballot,	183	113	42
22nd ballot,	181	109	48
23rd ballot,	181	109	48
24th ballot,	189	109	40
25th ballot,	189	109	40
26th ballot,	189	79	70
27th ballot,	185	109	44
28th ballot,	185	109	44
29th ballot,	185	118	39
30th ballot,	189	34	65
31st ballot,	189	84	65
32nd ballot,	189	114	35
33rd ballot,	189	114	35
34th ballot,	189	114	35
35th ballot,	189	114	35
36th ballot,	189	114	35
37th ballot,	189	114	35
38th ballot,	189	114	35
39th ballot,	189	114	35

Before the 40th ballot was taken a motion to adjourn was made. Roll was called, resulting as follows: for 110; against 231—no adjournment.

	Green.	Dortch.	McLean.
40th ballot,	189	84	65

Motion to adjourn to 8:30 was renewed. Lost—for 110; against 231.

Motion to adjourn until 8:29 at the Court House. Lost—for 110; against 231.

	Green.	Dortch.	McLean.
41st ballot,	158	101	35

On this ballot Duplin cast her 45 votes for B. F. Graddy of that County.

Motion to adjourn until 8:40 o'clock for the relief of the officers. Carried—for 237; against 104.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock in front of Court House, President in the chair. Roll was called. All counties represented.

The vote on the 42nd ballot was resumed, from which until the 248th ballot there was little change, the vote of Green ranging from 185 to 197, that of Dortch from 63 to 116, and that of McLean from 30 to 65.

On the announcement of the 248th ballot, Mr. Marsh, of Cumberland, arose and stated that the Cumberland delegation had forbidden a small minority casting their proportion of the Cumberland vote, and he desired that the convention should allow the minority to be represented. Mr. Rose, in reply, stated that in pursuance of his instructions from the county convention, he, as chairman of the Cumberland delegation, had been casting the vote of the county as a unit, except when as a courtesy he had allowed the minority represented by Mr. Marsh to cast their proportion of the Cumberland vote as they desired. Mr. Burkhead, of Wayne, thought and insisted that as the Cumberland delegates were acting under instruction from their County Convention, this body had no right to interfere with them in the matter of casting their vote. After a few minutes discussion of this question by the gentleman named, there being no motion before the Convention, the 249th ballot was taken up, and the vote for the candidates proceeded with.

On the 254th ballot, the Wayne County delegation, after retiring for consultation, returned and the name of Dortch was withdrawn, the entire vote of Wayne being cast for McLean. The voting then proceeded, Green 196-7, McLean 144-5 until the close of the 315th ballot, when Mr. C. C. Lyon, having called Mr. Bruce Williams to the chair, in a stirring, handsome little speech placed in nomination Mr. D. B. Nicholson, of Sampson.

	Nicholson.	Green.	McLean.
316th ballot,	41	173	129
317th ballot,	40	174	129
318th ballot,	32	179	129
319th ballot,	37	178	127
320th ballot,	37	179	127
321st ballot,	22	179	139
322nd ballot,	21	179	140
323rd ballot,	21	179	140
324th ballot,	21	178	141
325th ballot,	20	180	140
326th ballot,	19	181	140
327th ballot,	19	181	140

The name of Mr. Nicholson was then withdrawn and the voting continued as before between Green and McLean, until the close of the 333rd ballot, when, through Mr. Murchison, of Moore, the name of Mr. McLean was withdrawn.

Thereupon Mr. Allen, of Wayne, placed the name of Maj. C. W. McClammy, of Pender, before the Convention. Messrs. Murchison, of Moore, D. H. McLean, of Harnett, and Kerr, of Sampson, endorsed the nomination of Maj. McClammy. Mr. D. H. McLean, in his remarks endorsing the nomination of Maj. McClammy, paid a fitting tribute to his worth—there being no man, said he, superior to Maj. Charles W. McClammy, of Pender. McClammy is not anxious to represent the District in Congress, but he is willing and ready; ready to serve his country, whether in Congress or in battle—wherever duty called him there would he be found. Mr. McLean humorously remarked that he wanted to go himself, and thought the people wanted him to go, but it seemed he was mistaken. But he didn't expect the people to send McClammy there all the time. He (McL.) would be in the Convention two years hence, you know.

Messrs. Myrover and Geo. M. Rose made strong appeals to the Convention in behalf of Col. Green, eliciting loud applause from the faithful Green advocates.

Balloting was again resumed.

	Green.	McClammy.
334th ballot,	181	159
335th ballot,	181	159
336th ballot,	162	178
337th ballot,	95½	245½

Upon this last ballot, Duplin, which had all night given 31 of her votes for Green, cast her vote entirely for McClammy; and Sampson County, which had from the beginning given 50 votes for Green, divided her vote, giving 25 for Green, 25 for McClammy.

On motion of Mr. Hines of Bladen, the nomination of Maj. McClammy was made unanimous.

Thereupon the President declared Maj. Chas. W. McClammy, of Pender, the nominee of this Convention to represent the 3rd Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Upon motion, Messrs. Hill, Satchwell, Hines and Royall were appointed to apprise Maj. McClammy of his nomination. Mr. Ramsey, of Pender, assured the Convention that Maj. McClammy would accept, and would thoroughly canvass the District.

The following named gentlemen were appointed the Executive Committee for the ensuing term:

Bladen, W. H. G. Lucas; Cumberland, Wm. L. Williams; Duplin, Jas. G. Kenan; Harnett, D. H. McLean; Moore, D. E. McIver; Onslow, A. B. Taylor; Pender, Thos. J. Armstrong; Sampson, D. B. Nicholson; Wayne, Owen Holmes.

Mr. Allen, of Wayne, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the several counties of this Congressional District to instruct their delegates to the next Congressional Convention to vote for or against the two-thirds rule.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the chairman and secretaries for their faithful and efficient services throughout the long and arduous proceedings.

Upon motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Emperor William at Salzburg.

SALZBURG, August 12, 1886.—The Emperor William, of Germany, arrived at Salzburg to-day on his way from the meeting at Gastin to Berlin. The journey of four hours in a carriage to the station, and three hours' travel by rail with the mercury at 99°, told on his many years, and he appeared feeble. The American guests of the hotel presented flowers to him with expressions of respect, upon which he requested all the Americans to assemble in the large hall of the hotel, where he shook hands cordially with each man, woman and child, and spoke to them all in German. His grandson, Prince William, son of the Crown Prince, translated his remarks, saying:

The Emperor thanks the Americans for their courtesy, and expresses his profound admiration for the American people.

Chauncey M. Depew answered:

The 3,000,000 Germans in America are among our best citizens, but what they give to the United States takes nothing from their love for the Fatherland. They have taught to 60,000,000 Americans the deepest esteem and veneration for their Emperor and the great people he so wisely governs.

The Prince for the Emperor renewed his thanks. The Emperor took the flowers with him in his carriage.

British View of the Cutting Case.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1886.—The *Times*, speaking of the Cutting case, says: The chief difficulty in the way of a settlement of the matter lies in Cutting's appeal to the angry passions of Texans, and the desire upon the part of the raiders on both sides the frontier for an outbreak which would result in the restoration of contraband trade. President Diaz, of Mexico, can have no wish for a collision with his powerful neighbor, and he must be well aware there are enemies of Mexico on both sides the frontier who are clamoring for war. Mexico has been surprisingly reasonable in dealing with Cutting, considering the provocation he gave, and although Secretary Bayard has been a little too exacting, the action of the President and Senate is all that could be desired. In that action lies the assurance of peace.

Solving the Irish Problem.

DUBLIN, August 12, 1886.—The *Irish Times* (Conservative) states that it is reliably informed that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish problem. The skeleton of the measure has already been outlined, the paper says, and provides for universal local self-government throughout Great Britain and Ireland, giving Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales control each of its own immediate affairs, leaving the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament undiminished. The bill is described as a measure which opens the door to imperial federation. The full text, the *Irish Times* says, will not be completed before next February, "but," it adds, "so far as it has gone it has been submitted to Salisbury, Hartington and others, and is broad enough to satisfy all moderate Irishmen."

A Recapitulation of the Work Done By Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1886.—The first session of the forty-ninth Congress, which ended to-day, began Monday, December 7th, 1885, and covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, or 241 days, exclusive of Sundays. Of this time, the Senate was in session 164 days, and the House 185 days. During that time there were introduced in the two houses 13,202 measures, of which 10,014 were house bills and 214 house joint resolutions, and 2,891 bills and 83 joint resolutions of the senate. The measures proposed for enactment into laws exceeded in number by 2,049, those introduced at the first session of the 48th Congress, which sat for seven months and four days, or 165 days of actual working time. They covered all sorts of subjects from the payment of the laborer at the capitol for extra services to complex questions of tariff legislation and legislation with respect to the national finances. Of the entire number compartively few were of what may be termed national importance. The greater number were measures of a private nature or of merely local importance, such as relief and pension bills, bills for the erection of public buildings, for bridging rivers, for granting the right of way to railroads through military or Indian reservations, for removal of political disabilities, for changing judicial districts, for establishing new land offices, for changing names or location or increasing capital stock of national banks, and for printing public documents.

A very small percentage of the whole number of bills introduced, of either a general or private nature, became laws. A comparatively small number succeeded in getting through the committees to which they were referred and reaching the calendars of their respective houses; some secured passage in the house in which they originated, but failed of action in the other branch, and a very large number still remain unconsidered by the committees to which they were referred.

The total number of measures that passed both houses was 1,101, being 241 senate bills and 860 bills which originated in the house. Of this total, 806 became laws, with the President's approval; 181 became laws by limitation, the President failing either to approve or disapprove them within ten days after their presentation to him; 113 were vetoed and one failed by reason of adjournment without action by the President.

Of the new laws 746 were house measures and 241 senate measures. The laws that became such by limitation were, with two exceptions, private pensions and relief bills. The exceptions were a bill to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway to construct a railway through the Indian Territory, and that to retire Lieutenant Randall.

An Important Case.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

Yesterday justice Barbee tried an interesting case, that of L. D. Taylor vs. county commissioner Johns. It was based on the statute which provides that any county commissioner failing to do his duty as such forfeits $200 to any person suing therefor. Justice Barbee, deeming the case of such importance as to make it proper to have another magistrate with him in its hearing, called in Wesley Whitaker, Esq. Taylor claimed that commissioner Johns in refusing to grant a license to Charles Beine to sell native wine and beer by the quart, within less than a mile of the city limits, had failed to discharge his duty as a county commissioner. Beine had made a petition, with recommendations, for for such license, which the board of county commissioners had refused to consider. Remarks on the case were made by Messrs Gatling, T. P. Devereux, Armistead Jones and C. M. Busbee, for the plaintiff Taylor, and by George H. Snow, Esq., for the defendant Johns. Upon the fact the justices decided that there was no doubt of the liability of the defendant to the $200 forfeit claimed, and judgement was rendered accordingly. Five other cases of a precisely similar character are to be heard by justice Barbee. In the case yesterday the defendant appealed to the Superior Court. It therefore becomes a test case and an interesting one.

A Tragical Affair.

From the Wilmington Star, 14th inst.

A poor stranger committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the hardware store of Messrs. W. E. Springer & Co., under circumstances that suggest, if they do not reveal, a sad story of destitution and despair.

The man entered the store about half-past 2 o'clock, and expressed his desire to purchase a pistol. There was nothing in his appearance or manner that attracted particular attention. He was decently if not respectably dressed, and was apparently perfectly sober and self-possessed. He told the clerk who waited upon him that he wanted a pistol to cost about two dollars, and was shown one that was priced at two dollars and a half. He asked if they had cartridges to fit, when the clerk took a cartridge out of a box and inserted it in one of the chambers of the pistol. The man took the loaded weapon as if to examine it, raised the hammer, and deliberately placed the muzzle to his left breast and fired. Without uttering a word or a cry, he dropped the pistol on the floor, staggered to the door of the store and fell just at the entrance, dying almost instantly. The people in the store rushed to the assistance of the man, but he was past the reach of human aid, and beyond a few faint twitchings of the eyelids there was no sign of life in the already pulseless body. A crowd of people soon thronged the place, the coroner was summoned, and an examination of the person of the dead man was made. The ball from the common 32 calibre pistol had entered about the centre of the left breast and lodged within the body. There was no hemorrhage from the wound. No one in the crowd knew the man or remembered ever to have seen him before. He was about thirty or thirty five years of age, five feet eight or ten inches in height, rather dark complexion, with black hair and gray eyes, good teeth and regular features. He was clean-shaven and his hair cut close. It was thought that he was a sailor, but his general appearance belied this supposition, his hands in particular, which showed no sign of hard or coarse labor. He was dressed in a good suit of black clothes—coat and vest of fine texture, and pants of black cassimere—with dark blue merino shirt and laced shoes, but no socks. Nothing was found in the pockets of his clothing but a soiled white handkerchief, a black neck-tie, a printed copy of the "Constitution of the Knights of Labor of America" and a railroad express company's receipt for "one box received from and to be delivered to W. G. R. Frazor, Stuart." The receipt was headed "D. & N. R. R. Express Co.," and dated "July 22d, 1886"—a printed form, filled out—but there was no name of State or town on it. On one of the pages of the copy of the Constitution alluded to the name "G. R. Frazor" was written in two places.

Excitement in Dallas Over Advices from Mexico.

DALLAS, August 13, 1886.—Commercial circles in this city were greatly agitated last evening by the receipt of a telegram by the machine and implement firm of Hatch & Co. from their agent in Mexico, advising the firm not to ship any more goods to that country, as it was not judicious to do so. The feeling is too bitter, he said, and the lives of Americans, particularly from Texas, are in great jeopardy. The bodies of two dead Americans have just been found on a public highway with all evidences of having been murdered. The agent said he would leave the country at once while he could do so with safety.

Johnston County Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the News and Observer.

SMITHFIELD, August 14, 1886.—The Johnston county Democratic convention nominated to-day for the Senate James H. Pou; for the House of Representatives, J. W. Perry and E. S. Abell; for Clerk Superior Court, L. R. Waddell; Sheriff, Jackson Rains; Register of Deeds, Jesse D. Morgan; Treasurer Rev. John J. Harper; Coroner, B. R. Hood; Surveyor T. R. Fulghum.

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:

Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.

Daily Capacity 2200 brls

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL MFG.CO. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Cape Henry Family, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 19 6m

—JUST RECEIVED—
AT
McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---
Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf McNEILL & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS
—AT—
GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and French Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

GEO. BRANDT.

By apl 22 1y july 8

Refinishing Crape.

We renew black crape of GOOD QUALITY ONLY.

We restore faded and shabby Crape to its original BRIGHTNESS in VEHLS or by the YARD.

FEATHERS REDYED.

We DYE and RECURL Ostrih Tips or Plumes of good quality in 3 to 5 days.

—A FULL LINE OF—

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS

—IN STOCK.—

New Goods two to three times a week.

MRS. DYE.

may 20 tf

ALABASTINE
IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF
Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,
FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:
It is Not a Kalsomine, but a CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

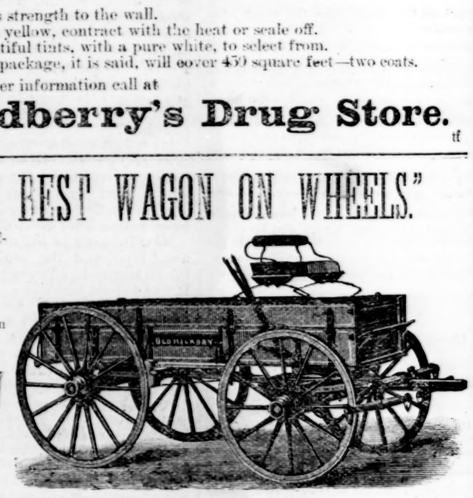
April 22 tf

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.



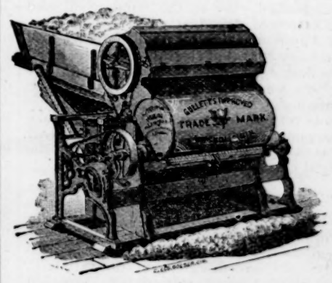
Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y A. E. RANKIN & CO.

THE GULLET GIN.



I have taken the agency for the

IMPROVED MAGNOLIA GULLET GIN,

and have now in stock a sample 50-saw Gin with Feeder and Condenser complete. This make of Gins is conceded the best sold, and obtained the

"FIRST DEGREE OF MERIT,"

Over all other makes, at the late Exposition at New Orleans.

I cordially invite an examination or correspondence from those who contemplate buying a Gin during the coming season.

july 8-2m **R. M. NIMOCKS.**

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....AUGUST 19, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. J. LILLY.—For rent.
D. F. SINCLAIR.—A card.
Miss H. HAIGH.—A Card.
WANTED.—By a young man.
WANTED.—By a young lady.
E. E. TAYLOR.—Gambrill's Flour.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—To the farmers.
W. J. McDONALD, Jr.—Just received.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—Will meet competition.
GEO. M. ROSE.—Notice to Executive Committee.
S. BEHRENDS.—Change, Change, Eternal Change!

Religious Services.

Rev. Father Felix, of Raleigh, of the order of St. Benedict, will hold divine service and preach in the Catholic Church next Sunday morning.

The Township Constable.

The entire, solid vote of Cross Creek township was cast for Mr. E. M. Waddill for constable last Friday—a fitting recognition of the merits of a good officer.

Services at St. John's Church.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, Rector of Christ's Church, Wilmington, preached morning and evening in St. John's Church last Sunday. Brief, earnest and thrilling throughout, both discourses were full of force and eloquent feeling, holding from beginning to end the attention and challenging the interest of the congregation.

A Confederate Group.

The well-known Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., of which Mr. H. I. McDuffie is the agent, is sending out a really handsome work of art—a photographic group, consisting of Jefferson Davis, the ex-Confederate President, surrounded by Gens. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Hood, A. P. Hill, Stuart, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard, J. E. Johnston and Longstreet.

Contributions to the Union Home and Hospital.

The following is a list of the contributors to the Home and Hospital for the first two weeks in August:

Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Geo. Brandt, Mrs. J. D. McNeill, Mrs. J. A. Worth, Mrs. Isaac Dodd, Mrs. M. A. Baker, Mrs. Rebecca Buxton, Miss Annie Rankin, Miss Eliza Prior, Miss Isabella Cook.

Revenue Seizure.

Col. J. A. Pemberton's constant zeal and efficiency in the discharge of the duties pertaining to his position as Deputy Collector of this revenue district were rewarded last week by the seizure of 16 boxes of "blockade" tobacco and 4 barrels of "crooked" liquor. The tobacco was captured near the State line, its possessor surrendering his prize with great reluctance and departing to "parts unknown," and the brandy and whiskey were seized at Shoe Heel.

Wilmington and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington was held on the 12th inst., to take into consideration a resolution offered by Alderman Baer at the meeting of July 6th, upon the passage of which resolution really depended, so far as we can understand it, the question of a subscription by Wilmington for the extension to that place of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. After a free and full discussion of the matter the question was called upon the adoption of the resolution: yeas—Worth, Boney, Baer; nays—Dudley, Howe, Giles. The chairman, Mayor Hall, cast the deciding vote in the negative.

The Normal Schools.

Prof. Alex. Graham has returned home after a lengthened sojourn in the eastern part of the State, in the performance of his important duties as professor in the Wilson and principal in the Washington Normal Schools. Both communities manifested deep interest in the success of the institution, and at Wilson, where Prof. H. E. Shepherd delivered his historic lectures, the people were enthusiastic in their admiration of his scholarly attainments.

The school at Washington was remarkably successful, the enrolment reaching about 450, and the average attendance 250—the interest, being confined to no class, not only the town itself but the people of the whole surrounding country availing themselves of a leisure season to enjoy its daily sessions.

The Independent Light Infantry.

The 24th anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry will take place next Monday. The exercises will commence with target shooting in the afternoon, Creedmoor rules, at the conclusion of which the company will be marched to the Armory where they will be disbanded. At 9 P. M. the officers and members of the corps will assemble at Williams Hall, where a brief address will be delivered and the prizes presented. Refreshments will be served during the evening in the intervals between the dances. Ladies are all cordially invited to attend, and gentlemen guests will be furnished with cards of admission. Rev. Dr. Carmichael has been invited to be present, and should he accept the invitation he will preach to the command and the general public in St. John's Church next Sunday.

The Insane Asylum.

The Directors of the Insane Asylum met in Raleigh last Thursday, 12th inst., and from Dr. T. D. Haigh, a member of the board, we learn that its recent action is confidently expected to have the effect of increasing the efficiency of the institution, at the same time relieving the Raleigh asylum of some of the great pressure which has hampered it of late years.

The division of the State proposed by the committee appointed for that purpose was adopted, and substantially embraces the territory contained in the two districts of the United States Court, and the change relieves the overcrowded eastern branch of about 70 patients, to be transferred to Morganton—40 immediately and 30 as soon as practicable.

As the law now stands, patients can only be admitted to the asylum of their district, and a recommendation will be submitted to the next session of the General Assembly to amend the law so that in cases of necessity a vacancy in either branch can be filled from either district. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that Dr. Haigh has accepted a place on the board, knowing as we do that his position will enable him to be of very great service to the afflicted of our own county and section—in fact, we have already to thank him for efficient aid in two cases.

The Prospect More Encouraging.

In our ride through portions of Cumberland and Sampson, on our way to Clinton last week, we were agreeably surprised and much gratified at the improved appearance of the crops. We do not mean to convey the impression that they are good throughout, as large areas of swamp land, which we had little opportunity of seeing, are completely washed away, leaving many of the farmers in grievous plight; but it is certain that since the excessive, devastating rains of June and July, which, it was feared, would cause wide-spread ruin, propitious seasons have wonderfully brought out corn, cotton, potatoes, sorghum, etc. We saw, during our drive of 35 miles, but three fields of really poor corn, while the eye was constantly delighted by long stretches of splendid yield, cotton in good condition, and a fine growth of sweet potatoes.

In truth, we were altogether pleased with that part of our own county and of Sampson as a thrifty agricultural district—neat farms, trim ditches, well-kept fences, comfortable dwellings and ample barns and outhouses. On Tuesday we spent an hour very pleasantly, enjoying the open-handed hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Turlington, eight miles from Clinton. Bar sickness and the hand of Providence in affliction or bereavement, and where does fortune offer a better or a happier life than theirs? From the wealth of their own dairy, the contents of their smokehouse and the products of their soil, they set forth in plenty the family board, and generously minister to the wants of the passing guest.

We found the people of that section, too, fully alive to the importance of education, as evidenced by the liberal patronage given to Salem Academy and other schools in the neighborhood. We heard from Mr. Turlington's daughter, a little girl not more than 12 or 13 years of age, a performance on the piano that would have done credit to one half a dozen years her senior, while at Mrs. Butler's, whose son is principal of the excellent Salem High School, we found a pleasant household intent on seizing every educational advantage. The signs of progress and advancement in that section are everywhere manifest.

Pear Varieties.

Mr. J. S. Breece, our well-known nurseryman, and certainly one of the most successful fruit growers in all this section, has our thanks for very fine pears, which, having first elicited much admiration from all who saw them on exhibition at our office, were afterwards much enjoyed by our folks at home for their fine quality and flavor. We can best give an idea of their qualities and merits in Mr. Breece's own words, who in his note to us says:

I present for your comparison with the Le Conte pear three of the most celebrated market varieties (Seckel excepted, which is superior to all in quality)—Bartlett, Howell and Duchess. The Bartlett begins to ripen about two weeks before the Howell and LeConte; the two last-named ripen at the same season; the Duchess begins a week later. The Le Conte pear tree is perfection in health, vigor and symmetry. Many persons are much interested in this variety. Please give them a candid opinion of it, as you are able to judge by the samples.

We confess to an old-time fondness for the Bartlett and Duchess pears—the latter, especially, very delicate in flesh and flavor, and ripening at a time which makes it valuable for this section, most of the other fruits having matured and had their season. There is much, however, to commend in the LeConte pear: the virtues of the tree seem to be continued in the fruit, which is symmetrical of form, healthy in appearance, and would impress one that it is a vigorous grower. It leaves little to be desired for firmness and flavor, and bids fair to become more and more popular.

The Wilson Short Cut.

The track of the new railroad is now laid nearly to upper Hay street, and very soon the puffing and steaming locomotive will fill with the noise and bustle of rumbling trains and hurrying crowds the broad thoroughfare of that part of Fayetteville, where in years past the canvas-top wagons, with the red clay of the upper country clogging their heavy wheels and staining their painted sides, and their sleek teams making music with their tinkling bells at every step, were backed and geed and haw-d to the store and warehouse doors of McNeill, Hall & Johnson, Lutterloh, Rose, Myrover, Powers, Boon, Cook & Taylor, etc., etc.

Many still lament the departure of those "good old times," and doubt whether progress, with its steam whistle and electric wire, has made us any happier or better. Let us not think so. "The king is dead! long live the king!" Holding fast to all that is good that our fathers have left us, no generation of us should live and die, no decade come and go, no single year pass by, unfruitful of good results for the present and salutary lessons for the future.

The Cross Creek Delegates.

The following are the delegates duly elected last Friday, 13th inst., to represent the township of Cross Creek in the county convention on the 4th of September:

A. B. Williams, M. W. Johnson, M. Powers, A. A. McKethan, Jr., B. G. Hollingsworth, W. J. McDonald, T. H. Sutton, W. H. Tomlinson, W. W. Cole, C. K. Hall, J. E. Flowers, Walter Watson, J. H. Barnes, H. T. Ivy, D. M. McDonald, D. A. McMillan, Jno. D. Cook, E. T. B. Glenn, J. E. Garrett, D. Jones, J. B. Broadfoot, A. Moore, J. C. Haigh, Jr.

The plan by which the township election was conducted last Friday gives universal satisfaction, we believe, as obviating the heat, noise and confusion of a crowded night meeting; and, to bestow credit where it is merited, we think we have to thank Mr. T. H. Sutton—who is always zealous in promoting the public good and the success of the Democratic party—for the admirable method. He sounded the key-note in a well-timed newspaper article, and other reflecting, level-headed men followed suit.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McD. Robinson are visiting friends and relatives in Duplin.

We are pleased to meet Mr. G. W. Thompson, of Raleigh, who accompanied Mr. Andrew Broadfoot in his visit to Fayetteville.

Capt. Fry, the new Superintendent of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, *vice* Maj. Dunn resigned, arrived here last Tuesday.

Col. John H. Anderson, of New York city, is in town on a brief visit. He reports a heavy business in the metropolis already from the West.

Instead, we regret to say, of the "lightning striking" Col. Green at Sampson, it waited until the following Sunday and gave him a touch at Tokay.

Rev. M. V. McDuffie, a young and very popular minister of the Baptist Church, now of Henderson, N. C., but a native of Fayetteville, is visiting his friends and relatives.

We have made three efforts to procure for publication the list of premiums recently awarded and paid at the State Fruit Fair, and have so far failed. We suppose it will be good when we do get it.

Mr. Jacobs, of Richmond, Va., the architect who planned the beautiful Thornton store, and who some time since submitted handsome drawings of a proposed new hotel, is making a short stay in town.

Col. J. S. Morrison, formerly Superintendent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, is visiting Fayetteville. Col. Morrison has just completed a survey of the route of the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad from Durham to Sanford.

The Clinton *Caucasian* pays the following merited compliment to a Fayetteville business man: "Mr. R. M. Nimocks is one of the leading heavy grocers of Fayetteville and one of the most successful business men of his age in the State, he being only 30 years old."

Improvements seem never to cease on our principal streets nowadays. On South Hay street the stores of Mr. F. W. Thornton (clothing), M. Schlossberg and K. Lewald, as well as the saloon of Mr. M. Faulk, have recently been greatly improved by new paint, remodeling, etc.

Cedar Creek township, in instructing the delegates last Saturday in favor of Mr. H. C. Fisher, Register of Deeds, could not have endorsed and complimented a more meritorious official, or one more worthy of the confidence of the people.

We had hoped to present to our readers the annual address of Mr. H. R. Horne before the Druggists' Convention. He requests us to explain that it is a paper of a character so entirely professional that it would fail of interest to the general reader, and would require an amount of space for publication which he would not ask except in a medical or druggists' journal.

Mr. Jno. T. McKay, who has just returned from a trip across the country to Goldsboro, reports the crops very fine in the upper part of Sampson and Wayne. Corn is splendid and cotton is coming out wonderfully. During his ride on Sunday he was overtaken by a very severe storm, during which the thunder and lightning were so violent that the horse twice became unmanageable and ran away.

We have shaken hands with no stranger on our streets in a long time with more pleasure than with Mr. Andrew Broadfoot, of Raleigh—no, not a stranger, for he has so many friends in the community that a visit must almost appear to him like a return home. We are glad to know of his continued prosperity, but a good civil engineer was spoiled when he turned his attention to the cotton business.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* is responsible for the statement that E. E. Smith, Principal of the Colored Normal School at this place, is a candidate for the appointment of Minister to Liberia. From what we know of his efficiency as an instructor, the Normal School would be the loser by the gratification of his aspirations; but it would be a diplomatic honor the conferring of which would give much pleasure to the colored people of this community.

Nothing gave us greater pleasure during the whole delightful Fruit Fair than the opportunity which was afforded us of meeting Mrs. B. Fuller, now of Durham—who, with her daughter, Mrs. Southgate, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Huske—and Mrs. Thos. C. Fuller, now of Raleigh. Time, change nor absence can make them to us other than our own people, identified with bright and happy days of the past, and drawn to us still more closely, if possible, by memories of days of darkness and sorrow.

Major P. M. Hale.

Mr. Hale, who is under medical treatment here, left us last week for Raleigh, to be absent for a few days or for so long a time as the State's business requires.

Leaving us, Mr. Hale asks us to say that "when physical weakness compelled a choice some months ago between printing the *Register* and fulfilling his contract with the State, he chose the duty rather than the pleasure, hoping that in a few weeks he would be able to resume his double labors. It has not been so ordered, and the *Register* will not be issued again during this year. Recognizing this fact some weeks ago, most of the *Register's* subscribers have already received the balances due them. The few remaining will be paid as rapidly as Mr. Hale has strength to write to them.

"If Mr. Hale continues strong enough to perform the duties of Public Printer—they are not light—he will be a candidate for reelection next year. Not otherwise; for the State Constitution emphatically forbids 'emoluments or privilege from the community but in consideration of public services.' It is true that the 'emoluments' of the Public Printer are not great, but large or small the Legislature has no right to pay them, nor could Mr. Hale without sacrifice of self-respect receive them, unless there was something to do, and that something done. But the election is a long time off, and except to say as above under what circumstances he will be a candidate for reelection, Mr. Hale does not care to join in the active canvass going on for his place.

"Exchanges within the State will oblige Mr. Hale by copying."

Lynchburg, Durham, Lillington & Fayetteville Railroad.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

A trip to Harnett court last week satisfied me that the people of Harnett county are beginning to appreciate the importance of having a railroad running from Durham to Fayetteville, via Lillington; and with a little effort the project might increase their interest to enthusiasm. On inquiry I learned, too, that the stone necessary for the construction of the bridge across Cape Fear river can be had right at the place where it will be needed, in any desired quantity, of good quality and easily quarried—thus saving a large part of the cost of construction. I have been told on reliable authority that one of our public-spirited members of the C. F. & Y. V. syndicate has said that he would contribute $25,000, to help along the enterprise and the people along the line, from Holly Springs in Wake county to Fayetteville, will doubtless lend a helping hand, while our own county men of the Little River Academy section will, of course, if they can get a depot at their own doors near Kingsbury, abandon the idea of building a bridge across the Cape Fear river to reach Wade's depot on the "Short Cut" R. R.

It is very decidedly to the interest of Fayetteville to get this Durham & Lynchburg connection. Two of the C. F. & Y. V. syndicate are residents of Fayetteville, and another (Mr. Morehead) resides at Durham. Now, if the people will cooperate with these gentlemen and in a practical, tangible way help to hold up their hands there is a good prospect of getting the Lynchburg & Durham road entended to Fayetteville instead of Sanford.

PROSPECT.

Beaver Dam Township.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

The Democrats of this township, in compliance with a call from the Executive Committee, met on Aug. 14th for the purpose of electing a new Executive Committee and delegates to the County Convention. The following elections were made: For Executive Committee, J. M. Jessup, Henry Smith and M. Hall. Delegates to the County Convention: J. M. Jessup, Jim Cogdell, S. G. Rollins, Jno. S. Fisher, M. H. Bullard, G. H. C. Heyer, Henry Smith, M. Hall, P. M. Bullard and J. J. Bullard. Alternates, G. T. Simpson, W. W. Anderson, E. P. Jessup, P. P. Hall, T. I. Bullard, Simon Smith, D. E. Beard, Sion Horn, G. S. Vinson and G. F. Bryant. For township constable, S. G. Rollins.

Resolved, That a copy of these minutes be sent for publication to the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE with a request that the *Dollar Weekly News* copy. Adjourned *sine die*.

G. H. C. HEYER, Ch'm'n.
P. M. BULLARD, Sec'y.

A Remarkable Freak of Lightening.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

TOKAY, Aug. 15, 1886.—I was standing to-day (Aug. 15, about 2 P. M.) in one of the rear rooms of my house, when a sharp flash and instantaneous peal of thunder convinced me that the house was struck. On the instant the floor of the back piazza seemed covered with flame, and my little girl, who was in the adjoining room with the door open between, cried out; "oh papa, there's fire on the floor!" Immediately the air was filled with a sulphurous odor, and on rushing out on the verandah I found the dry leaves of a honeysuckle on fire.

Upon further investigation I discovered that a telephone post about fifty yards off had been shattered, and the current of electricity had followed the wire into the house, melting or rather consuming it the entire length of the piazza, and scorching the side of the house to which it was fastened. Arriving at the last knob or insulator, it left the wire and jumped across the piazza to one on which the honeysuckle was trailed, consuming that likewise and setting the dry leaves on fire, as stated, and scorching the post slightly to which the wire was fastened. Singular to say, there seems to be no line of egress for the current. Singular, too, that whilst we have been able to find only a few little pieces of charred wire on the floor about an inch long, the floor was strewn with the cloth covering or netting surrounding it.

As my two children and all the servants were in the immediate vicinity, the rear of the house, it may well be regarded as a most remarkable escape.

After striking the telephone post, a part of the fluid followed a branch wire up to my Superintendent's house where the instrument is now located, leaving visible marks behind and escaping into the ground. From the first post struck, it also took the opposite course and left its mark on a number of others between there and the gate, besides numbers of posts to which the grape vines were trellised on wire.

I simply give the facts as a matter of interest, possibly leading to precautionary steps elsewhere against this dangerous and mysterious agent.

Respectfully,
W. J. GREEN.

Black River Township.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

RHODES MILLS, Aug. 14, 1886.—Pursuant to a call from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of this township, there was a meeting held on Saturday, 14th inst., and the following was the result: The meeting was called to order by I. W. Godwin, Esq., and the permanent organization was effected by electing P. Hawley Chairman and D. G. McLellan Secretary.

The chairman then announced the meeting ready for business.

Resolution 1st: That the chairman appoint a committee of five to select delegates to represent Black River township in the County Convention, to be held in Fayetteville Sept. 4th, 1886. Said committee was composed of the following men: N. L. Phillips, Josiah Pope, John C. Bain, J. A. Wade, R. J. Baker. The above committee after due deliberation returned with the following selection as delegates to represent us in the County Convention: I. W. Taylor, L. J. Tew, I. W. Godwin, C. F. Pope, J. R. McIntyre, Josiah Pope, J. O. Williams, H. L. Hall, R. J. Baker, J. A. Wade. Alternates, Zachariah Taylor, W. R. Wade, J. C. Bain, D. G. McLellan, W. J. Smith, P. Hawley. The above appointments were adopted unanimously.

Resolved 2nd: That the Black River Township delegation be instructed to recommend and vote for the renomination of Hon. C. C. McLellan in the County Convention as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The following were duly elected members of the Democratic Executive Committee for the ensuing two years: I. W. Godwin, L. J. Tew, I. W. Taylor, H. L. Hall, W. R. Wade.

R. J. Parker was nominated by acclamation for constable of Black River for the ensuing two years.

PULASKI HAWLEY, Ch'm'n.
D. G. MCLELLAN, Sec'y.

Gray's Creek Township.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

BUTLER'S SHOP, Aug. 14, 1886.—Pursuant to a call from the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cumberland County a meeting of the Democratic voters of Gray's Creek township was this day held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county nominating convention, to be held in Fayetteville Sept. 4th, 1886. The meeting was called to order by J. A. Gainey, Chairman of Township Executive Committee, and E. H. Evans was elected Secretary. On motion of J. B. Carver, a committee of four was appointed to recommend delegates for election to the nominating convention, with the following result:

Heman Jones, John B. Butler, John A. Byrne, Alex. Pate, Wm. Alderman, Preston Thames, W. E. Smith, Theo. Evans, J. A. Gainey, E. H. Evans. Alternates, J. B. Carver, W. H. Tolar, G. W. Memory, T. N. McMillan, Jos. Pate, Wm. Butler, Thos. L. Tew, Duncan Davis, Haywood Burke.

The old Township Executive Committee was unanimously reelected and consists of the following: J. A. Gainey, Heman Jones, W. E. Smith, Chas. G. Cain and Alex. Pate.

Henry Clark was nominated for constable. The convention endorsed the following: Neill McQueen for Sheriff; Chas. G. Cain for Register of Deeds; W. C. Alderman for Clerk of the Court. The following resolution submitted by A. Gainey was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from Gray's Creek township be and are instructed to vote for the Majority Rule in the nominating convention of Cumberland county, to be held in Fayetteville on the 4th day of Sept. 1886.

It was moved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE and the *Evening News* for publication; motion adopted. In absence of other business the convention adjourned.

J. A. GAINEY, Ch'm'n.
E. H. EVANS, Sec'y.

Flea Hill Township.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

The township Democratic meeting was held at Williams' Mill on Aug. 14th, and was called to order by Mr. A. A. McCaskill, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Upon motion, Mr. Alex. McNeill was called to the Chair and Mr. J. M. Wade requested to act as secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the election of 11 delegates and 11 alternates to the convention to be held in Fayetteville, N. C., on Sept. 4th, also the election of a new Executive Committee for the next two years. Whereupon the meeting went into an election of delegates with the following result: H. H. Bolton, H. P. Davis, Cyrus Murphy, R. Gainey, Alex. McNeill, N. G. Wade, R. F. DeVane, John Bullock, Jas. Jerome, W. J. McPhail and J. M. Wade. Alternates, Murdock Maxwell, Samuel Bain, J. W. Bullock, H. Wade, Daniel Smith, Daniel Beard, Noel Gainey, Sewell Gainey, A. A. Holmes, Neill McDougald, T. W. DeVane. Following is the result of the election of the new Executive Committee: Alex. McNeill, chairman, H. H. Bolton, H. P. Davis, W. J. McPhail, W. H. H. Wade. Upon motion, the secretary was requested to furnish the Fayetteville papers a copy of the proceedings with the request to publish the same. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

ALEX. MCNEILL, Ch'm'n.
J. M. WADE, Sec'y.

Carver's Creek Township.

Te the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

In accordance with the call of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee there was a meeting of the Democratic voters of Carver's Creek township held at Kingsbury Aug. 14th, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said township in the County Convention to be held at Fayetteville, Sept. 4th.

The meeting was called to order by A. McBuie, Chairman Township Executive Committee, upon whose motion B. W. Smith was called to the Chair.

The following named gentlemen were elected delegates:

R. J. Byrd, B. W. Smith, R. R. Bell, A. D. McNeill, S. R. Surles, D. B. Colvin, J. E. Lucas, J. B. McCormick, Edward Smith, W. B. Ray. Alternates, A. McBuie, Col. A. B. Walker, Jos. Ray, Wm. Hatcher, J. W. Lee, Willie Adams, Alex. McArthur, Walter Tillinghast, R. B. Reeves.

Township Executive Committee: A. McBuie, chairman; A. D. McNeill, W. B. Ray, A. B. Walker, B. W. Smith.

Upon motion, the secretary was directed to furnish copies of proceedings to the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE and the *Evening News* with request to publish.

B. W. SMITH, Ch'm'n.
A. MCBUIE, Sec'y.

Legislative Aspirants.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 17, 1886.—The time for holding the county Democratic convention is near at hand, and up to this time but little has been said as to who is to represent Cumberland in the next legislature.

We respectfully submit to the delegates who are to compose that convention: First, that matters of vital importance to our town and county will be brought before the legislature of 1887: and, secondly, that Cumberland needs and must have her representatives in that body bold, able and progressive men, men of decided legislative ability and aggressive force, men of established character, men who will make themselves heard and felt in the council halls of the State.

Now, let every little aspirant to legislative honors, who has the hardihood to offer himself to the convention, be ignored, and let Cumberland once again, as in days of yore, be represented by representative men. At any rate, let the Democratic party put such men before the people, and in all probability the opposing party will put no ticket in the field; if, however, our delegates make an unwise choice, we may expect opposition and possibly defeat.

CROSS CREEK.

The Knights of Labor.

BALTIMORE, August 14, 1886.—The *American* will print to-morrow an interview with Cardinal Gibbons. He says: Cardinal Taschereau's condemnation of the Knights of Labor should not be taken as the sentiment of the Church. I am not familiar with the Labor organization in Quebec, but it is certain that the Cardinal's hostility grew out of some local law or conduct of the Knights which are contrary to the doctrines of the Church. As to the Knights of Labor in the United States, I have not thoroughly examined their constitution, or studied their purposes; yet, from newspapers and Mr. Powderly's statements, I infer that their objects are praiseworthy and not opposed to Church views. Catholic prelates will to a man declare in favor of the organization of labor. There can be no wrong in it; organization is the basis of all progress—political, social and religious. Only when it is abused does the Church raise her voice, I have no knowledge of local societies in Canada. Whether or not secret pledges are taken by the Knights of Labor there, is a question on which more light should be thrown by their leaders. Vicar General Conway, of Chicago, assures me that it bears no resemblance to the order of Masons, Odd Fellows and other organizations which the Church has always antagonized. A distinction must be made as to the nature of secret pledges. We hold that if a man joins a society swearing never to reveal any of its workings and to obey the dictates of its officers, blindly, he surrenders his personal liberty. On the other hand, if a man joins, swearing to keep secret its workings, with a proviso that nothing shall be contrary to the laws of the land, we hold he is perfectly justifiable. The whole question depends on which of these oaths the members take. If the latter, and in accordance with Mr. Powderly's statements, then the Church says to the Knights of Labor, God speed you on! If, however, the absolute blind pledge is taken, no matter how laudable the object of the society, the Church can never countenance it, and will call on ex-children to withdraw, under pain of her communication. So everything depends on the proviso.

To Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Arrangements have been made with the several railroads of the State to sell return tickets at reduced rates to and from the convention, to be good for the week.

R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
Raleigh, N. C., August 10.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	9@10	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	9	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	13@13½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7½	LARD—	
Hams,	14@15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	25@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	20@25	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	12½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	1.00	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	65	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	60	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@5 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 29½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.80, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., August 18, 1886.—Middling cotton firm at 9 cents. Spirits firm at 32 cents Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

IF THE EXISTENCE OF WORMS IN THE intestines darkens the complexion, is it not reasonable to suppose that their presence will ruin health? Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them from the body.

A CARD!

The ladies of the Hospital Association are grateful to Mr. McLean and Mr. Lineback for their kindness in giving them the proceeds of their sale of fruit.

August 17, 1886. H. HAIGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FARMERS:

"Peace and Prosperity,"

as so many will compete this season for our PREMIUMS.

One of our premiums is

A Clipper Plow for the Largest Crop of Corn.

We suggest that every one who has a large crop of corn buy of us a

"RELIANCE" or "DAISY" Corn Sheller.

And don't let any one beat you counting *bushels*.

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO., Agents for the Clipper Plow And Dealers in Farming Implements.

aug 19 tf

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,
No. 4 GREEN STREET.
JOBBER IN TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED:

25,000 CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS, 50 BOXES TOBACCO BOXES TOBACCO BOXES TOBACCO BOXES TOBACCO

Sole agent for the celebrated brands,

"OLD MONTICELLO" Maryland Rye. | "BLUE GRASS" Kentucky Rye.

Distillers' Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.

Full line of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES,

For medicinal purposes.

aug 19 tf

FOR RENT.

The DWELLING HOUSE on Haymount at present occupied by Geo. P. McNeill, Esq., adjoining F. R. Rose and opposite Judge McRae's. Possession given on 1st September.

Also, the LARGE STORE on Gillespie street, now occupied by E. F. Moore. Possession given 20th October, or perhaps earlier. Apply to

aug 19-3t E. J. LILLY.

A CARD.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county or a member of the State Legislature in the House of Representatives, as the good people may see fit in their Democratic nominating convention. Although a disabled Confederate soldier, I do not base my claims on that fact, but sincerely believe that I can serve them accentably should they see fit to honor me with their suffrages.

aug 19-2t pd DANIEL F SINCLAIR.

WANTED.

A young lady, who is thoroughly competent to give instruction in all the English branches, desires a situation either as a teacher in a town or country school or as a tutor in a private family. Can also give instruction in music if desired. For terms, etc., address

aug 19-tf W. W. COLE, Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED,

by a young man of experience, a situation as salesman with some responsible dealer of Fayetteville. Has a large influence in Marlboro and Richmond counties, and can control for his employer the patronage of many of their best citizens. Bank reference. Call at office of OBSERVER AND GAZETTE.

aug 19 tf

—LOOK FOR—

GOOD GOODS

—AT—

"Rock Bottom Prices,"

AND WE WILL BE THERE,
—or—
NEAR AT HAND,

To MEET COMPETITION.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

Fancy Grocers, - - Hay Street.

aug 19 tf

Change, Change, Eternal Change!

TIMES CHANGE, systems change, fashions change, in shoes as well as in everything else. The Fayetteville Boot and Shoe House of S. Behrends, Starr's corner, has commenced business under these auspices. Their shoes are not the same old styles as 20 years ago, but entirely new, with a view to comfort; their system is not the old credit system, the same as 20 years ago, making those that pay pay for those that never pay, but a cash system, giving to everybody the greatest value for the least money, with a view to comfort all around. Give them a trial. Their goods and prices speak for themselves.

july 22 3m aug. 19.

NOTICE!

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cumberland County held at my office on Thursday, Aug. 26, 1886. A full attendance is requested.

GEO. M. ROSE, Ch'm'n.

aug 19 '86.

N. H. SMITH,
Real Estate Agent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,
Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,
Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.

june 17 tf

Sale of Land
BY DECREE OF COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of G. M. Rose, Receiver, *vs.* W. B. Baker and wife and D. McD. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Monday, September 6, 1886, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction, FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Mariah Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y. No 3, page 354—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River, containing about 360 acres more or less.

GEORGE M. ROSE, Receiver and Commissioner.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer. aug 12-4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

July and August.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

It has been agreed by the Provision and General Dealers to close business at

7½ P. M., SHARP.

Consequently, I will feel especially favored if my patrons would send in their orders FOR DELIVERY in time for a strict compliance with said obligation.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

will take great pleasure in supplying their every want—as every want can be met at

HEADQUARTERS.

Regarding prices, I am too well known

To Comment.

I buy close and sell close, and most cheerfully meet ANY PRICES offered by responsible houses.

My stock is kept fully up the year round; every freight replenishes.

The fast approach of fall, when I go North, puts

Tumble-down Prices

On all lines of

Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWASE, TIN and HARDWARE.

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I Will Astonish Anyone Wishing to Buy in These Goods,

as I am determined to make room for the coming season's purchases.

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

60c.

WILL BUY A POUND OF

MY BEST BLENDED TEA

And a beautiful gilt-band

China Cup and Saucer,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Due by to-day's Freight.

5 Bbls. Railroad Mills Snuff;
25 Gross Railroad Mills Snuff;
5 Bbls. Gail & Ax's, Lorillard's Sweet, Durham Scotch and Ralph's Competition Sweet Scotch Snuff;
25 Gross in same goods;
25 Cases Horsford's Bread Preparation;
35 Cases Patapsco Bread Preparation;

500 lbs. Royster's Plain Candy.

FRESH TAFFY
Every Day—Home-made.

2ND SHIPMENT
Mason's Improved Fruit Jars,
Quarts and Half-gallons—REDUCED PRICES.

JELLY TUMBLERS *at cut prices.*

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Chamber S

Beyond These Tears.

Beyond these dreams and tears—
Beyond these hopes and fears—
Beyond these weary years—
There waits for thee
A home so wondrous fair,
So sweet, so pure, the air
Breathes anthems everywhere
In harmony.

Angelic creatures move
Through every balmy grove,
Whose constant theme is love
In rapture sung;
And on their harps are wrought
Those strains divinely taught;
And every rhythm caught
On roses hung—

Till every pulse was filled
With their sweet breath—distilled
From tender chords that thrilled
Neath touches low,
Where limpid streams pursue
Enchanted bowers through,
And myriad drops of dew
Resplendent glow;

Where tranquil skies repose
O'er every stream that flows,
Whose crystal beauty throws
A light sublime—
No tongue can e'er possess
The gift to half confess
The matchless loveliness
Of that fair clime.

O spirit, why shouldst thou
Bemoan and murmur now?
Is it not enough to know,
Beyond these tears,
When earthly scenes are past,
With all the gloom they cast,
There thou shalt rest at last,
Through endless years?

—*Mrs. Monfort, in St. Louis Magazine.*

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

Must Consult Stebbins.

From the Detroit Free Press.

There was an old couple at the Third street station the other day who had been to Niagara Falls, and were waiting for a train to their home in the interior of the State. They felt that they had accomplished a big thing, and were consequently quite elated. They had scarce taken seats in the waiting-room before the old man turned to a stranger and said:

"We've just got back from Niagry Falls. Powerful sight them falls are. Haint nuthin' like them falls in this hull country."

"Never heard of 'em," gruffly replied the man.

"You didn't? Lor' bless me, but that's astonishing! Never heard of the Niagry Falls?"

"Never. What is it, anyhow?"

"Why, it's the biggest lot of water you ever saw, falling over the awfulest precipice you ever heard of. Why, it makes folks shiver to look at it."

"Singular that none of the papers have ever mentioned it."

"They haven't? Why, them falls has been there for thousands of years."

"Wasn't it a freshet or a dam broke loose, or something of that sort?"

"No, siree! That water keeps a-pouring and roaring and humming all the time."

"Must have been some trick about it," carelessly observed the cynic. "If it was a real thing there'd be some excitement about it. You don't drink?"

"Me drink? I've never drunk a drop in my life."

"Well, it's too bad. Anyone who would swindle an old man like you ought to be horsewhipped!"

"Swindled? Do you purtend to say there haint no Niagry Falls?"

"Never heard of any such thing," replied the man as he got up and left.

"Say, Hanner," said the old man, turning to his wife after a long pause, "did you hear that?"

"Every word."

"Say, when we git home we'll keep mum until I see Stebbins and feel around and see if there is any Niagry Falls. If we've bin fooled we don't want to be laffed at; if it's all right we kin do our blowing when it's safe and will count. Don't say Goat Island or Horse Shoe Fall or Bridal Veil to no livin' soul until we find out whether that ginger ale flew to our heads, or the show was all right and wuth the money."

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Ice-Cream Cake.

Half a cupful each of sugar, butter and sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the whites of three well-beaten eggs and one teaspoonful of vanilla; make three layers, and bake in a hot oven. For the frosting, take the yolks of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and beat all together thoroughly until it is like cream; put this on each layer and on top of the cake, which set in a hot oven for a few minutes until the frosting is a little set, then take it out and allow it to cool until the frosting is firm.

Young Folks' Pudding.

Heat a generous pint of milk to the boiling point, and stir into it one tablespoonful of corn-starch which has been smoothly mixed with a little cold milk, two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of butter and sugar to taste, flavoring with the essence of lemon. Let all this boil up once, and then add one cupful of stewed prunes, carefully seeded; pour the mixture into a buttered dish and bake for twenty minutes, serving with cream sauce. This is a pleasant and wholesome dish for children.

Breaded Apples.

Peel and core twelve juicy apples, and stew them as for apple sauce; after they are cooked sweeten with one-fourth pound of powdered sugar, and when cold add four well-beaten eggs; butter a baking-dish, strew it thickly with bread-crumbs, covering the bottom and sides, and then pour in the mixture, sprinkling the top also with crumbs. Bake quickly, and when done turn out on a dish and sprinkle with sugar.

Swiss Toast.

First make the sauce, consisting of one tablespoonful of condensed milk dissolved in one teacupful of hot water, or one teacupful of ordinary milk and a tablespoonful of brown sugar. Cut slices of stale bread and lay them in the sauce; then lift them singly with a perforated ladle, drip for a few moments, and fry of a light brown in very hot butter.

Baked Onions.

Peel five or six large onions, and boil for one hour in plenty of water slightly salted. Butter a shallow dish or a deep plate, and upon this arrange the onions. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, put a teaspoonful of butter in the centre of each onion, and cover lightly with crumbs. Bake slowly for one hour, and serve with cream sauce.

Delicious Waffles.

One cupful of cold boiled rice rubbed through one pint of flour, two well-beaten eggs, milk or water enough to make a thin batter and two tablespoonfuls of hot butter added the last thing. Have the waffle-irons very hot, and grease both sides thoroughly with hot butter; fill the iron two thirds full and reverse several times.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

AUTUMN WORK.

Manuring, Root Crops and the Grasses.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Preparations for autumn crops should now be vigorously pressed. Turnips should all be sown by the end of the month, and grasses and some of the grains will call for seeding early next month. No time, therefore, is to be lost. Arrange business so that plows and harrows may start promptly after every rain. Most of the seeds to be sown are small, and call for a very finely pulverized soil. Deep breaking and fine surface tilth are the *desiderata* so far as mechanical preparation goes. The plow, the roller, the harrow, following each other in the order named, will do the work. With the modern improvements in pulverizing harrows there is little difficulty in bringing land into the best condition, even when starting with it quite rough. For grass and clover—especially grass—the land should be made very rich. If the supply of manure is limited, it is better to put it all on a small area, and sow only that. It is time, labor and seed wasted to sow on poor land. One acre of good grass is worth ten of that which is poor and hardly able to maintain itself in the struggle for existence. On ordinary land apply not less than thirty two-horse wagon loads of yard manure per acre to start with. If you get a good stand you can help out this quantity by top-dressing next spring with commercial fertilizers. The manure should be well mixed with the surface soil by harrowing. Never plow it under deep. Whether for grass proper, clover or lucerne, a good application of barnyard manure is the best foundation to build on. Commercial fertilizers answer a good purpose afterward.

In relation to grass culture, the cotton belt may be conveniently divided into two sections—a northern and southern half. North, say, of parallel thirty-three degrees of latitude, red and white clover, together with orchard and herds grass, grow admirably and should be most widely sown. South of that line the annual clover, as the burr and the crimson, together with an annual winter grass like the "Resene," (Festuca) can be relied on. Lucerne will do well in both sections. We are speaking now broadly—there are other plants that may succeed well and answer a very good purpose in all the sections named. The fall meadow oat grass will grow all over the cotton belt—better in the northern than in the southern half, but moderately well in the latter on rich, sandy loams. Timothy does well on valley land in the northern section. Spanish clover *(Richardsonia)* is a valuable plant for the Gulf border, perhaps superior to any of the true clovers for that region. There is ample material from which to choose and an abundance of land; nothing stands in the way of grass culture but habit, and to some extent a lack of appreciation of the value of grasses and clovers. Everything that cheapens the maintenance of work stock lessens the cost of production, and everything that cheapens production increases the net profits from the farm. Now, whilst it costs something in the way of manure, labor and seed to get a field set in grass, it must be remembered that such a field will yield crops of hay and some grazing for many years, and if the first outlay is divided by the number of years, the annual expense, so to speak, will be very small. But grass culture commends itself not only because it is the cheapest means of keeping stock, but because it is the best restorative and best preservative of our worn, humous, exhausted lands. If corn and fodder could be raised at exactly the same cost as hay and oats, the latter are greatly to be preferred in view of their beneficial effects on land. Farmers hold this idea and practice it in the seeding down of land to small grain; they say the land needs sowing down. But the rest from the plow in that case lasts for one year only; grass-growing extends it through many years. Grass depends mainly on winter rains, which rarely fail; corn cannot be made without summer rains, and these often fail. Our true policy is to concentrate corn culture on land specially adapted to that crop, manure highly and cultivate with harrow and plow exclusively, so as to reduce cost to a minimum, and then utilize hillside, rocky knolls and such localities as are not adapted to clean culture, by seeding them down to grasses and small grains.

Old Animals.

From Country Homes.

Some farmers never consider how long they should keep a cow or horse. When a farmer gets a good one—gentle, kind and suitable in every way for his family purposes—he does not put any limit on the time he is to be owner—or, in other words, he usually limits his ownership to the mortal existence of the animal. Looking at it from one standpoint this seems right and highly commendable. We have known farmers to keep an old horse or cow for many years after it was of no value at all—in fact, a continual expense without profit. This he does because the animal had been a favorite one in his family and had for years done valuable service. The wide-awake business farmer does not look at things in this way. He realizes the fact that there is a period in the life of an animal when its food does not more than support its existence, and he thus begins to put it down as a source of loss to him and soon studies out some plan to dispose of it, or turn it into money in some shape. Some breeding animals may be made profitable for their stock up to the utmost verge of their productive age, as some mares at twenty-six years, or some cows at thirteen or fifteen. But otherwise, when an animal passes its prime, it is no longer profitable to keep, and should be turned into money—which, when well-used, is always productive. Old cows, sheep and poultry should be made fit for sale, and replaced with younger and better stock.

Clean Out the Ditches.

It is important to have hill-side ditches cleaned out and repaired before the push of the fall work comes on. See that weak places in the banks are strengthened, and that all grass or weeds in the ditch are removed, to prevent clogging and filling up during winter. By doing the work now, the roots of the grass on the banks will have time to catch on before frost, and thus enable the banks the better to withstand the force of the winter rains.

Manure, Stock and Grasses.

To farm successfully you must have manure—to have manure you must have stock. It is as cheap to have good stock as inferior stock. To have good stock you must have grain and grass. In all ages grass has been the foundation of agricultural wealth and prosperity. Let our farmers remember this when getting ready for the next year's crop, and prepare for plenty of grain, clover and grass.

Protecting Trees.

Trees may be protected from field-mice by banking them up for a foot or two with soil, and borers and rabbits can be kept away by greasing the trunks thoroughly and frequently with bacon rind.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Otto, the crazy Prince of Bavaria, imagines himself an eagle.

Joe Jefferson begins his starring tour of twenty weeks at Denver, August 30.

The ballet of the Paris Opera comprises 1,027 women and costs $900,000 a year.

Miss Emma Vaders will be the leading lady for the Edwin Booth company next season.

Rose Eytinge has left the stage—she says forever—and has determined to enter the literary arena.

Jenny Lind has given up her London house, and is living in contented retirement at Malvern Hills, England.

The Queen of Spain's baby is not a fine child, but small and puny. His complexion is fair, and his eyes are blue.

The Bishop of London is the greatest drinker of tea that has been known in England since the death of Dr. Johnson.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, adheres to his determination to leave public life to spend the remainder of his days on his farm.

Mount Tarawera, one of the volcanoes of New Zealand, which recently displayed such extraordinary activity, is 300 feet higher than before the eruption.

Queen Victoria proposes to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her reign by a royal progress through her realm. She thinks her visit to Ireland will conciliate the Irish people.

Mrs. Cleveland has been admitted to membership in the First Presbyterian Church at Washington. She brought a letter from the Central Presbyterian Church of Buffalo.

Daniel Stover, of Galton, Ill., has an undisputed record of 134 rattlesnakes killed in the past four months. He has 530 rattles to show for it. He has also killed 104 blue racers.

Charles Sugden, the English actor who caused a great sensation some years ago by eloping with the Countess Desart, will come to this country as a member of Miss Fortescue's company.

John W. Keely, the motor man, according to a story from Altoona, Penn., was once a head-waiter at Wildwood Springs, in Cambria county, and was also a member of the local orchestra.

Hermann, the magician, who has journeyed all over Europe and vanquished the jugglers of India at their own tricks, is to have a season of twenty-four weeks in America, beginning in September.

Gen. Harney, of the United States army, is the oldest man on the register. He became a soldier in 1818, and participated in every war in which the country has engaged since that time. He is eighty-six years of age, and very rich.

The iron reservoir contracted for by Fall River, Mass., for its high water service, will be seventy-three feet in diameter, thirty-seven feet high, with capacity of over 1,000,000 gallons, and, it is thought, will be the largest ever built.

Miss Lippincott, Grace Greenwood's daughter, who made a successful debut in opera at Naples last year, and who has since been very sick from a cold contracted at that time, has now recovered, and, with her widely-known mother beside her, will soon be heard from again.

Gounod has finally completed his new opera, which is entitled "Maitre Pierre," and is founded upon the story of "Abelard and Heloise." It is described as a dramatic sketch in four acts, and contains five roles and numerous choruses. It will be produced at the Paris Opera next season.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

Horses in the United States.

The horses in the United States are in the proportion of about one to every six inhabitants. The *Scientific American* is responsible for the statement also that the the horse population of New York city is between 60,000 and 75,000, that of London 200,000, of which 60,000 are used in public carriages, an equal number in omnibuses and 60,000 in street cars.

The Sponge Industry.

The sponge industry is likely to become very important on Long Island in the near future. There are several varieties of sponges which are indigenous to the locality, and they grow well; but capitalists have conceived the idea of sending to Florida for a plant, thinking the extraneous variety will prove more profitable than the native. The prospects are encouraging.

A New Substance from Wool.

A new substance, lanolin, is prepared from the wool of sheep. It has great combining and absorbing properties, and will be extensively used as a basis for ointments. Though a fat, it will combine with 60 per cent. of its weight of water; but 45 per cent. of wool consists of this fat. Though a new discovery under the present civilization, it is not new under the sun, as it is mentioned in ancient writings of Ovid, Herodotus and other Greek and Roman writers.

Condition of the Blast Furnaces.

From the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

In its monthly report showing the condition of the blast furnaces of the United States on July 1, the *American Manufacturer* gives the total number of furnaces in blast as 310, with an aggregate weekly capacity of 121,650 tons, while on January 1 there were only 273 furnaces, with weekly capacity of 97,051 tons, in blast. It is believed that the weekly production of pig iron is now greater than ever before in the history of this country, naturally causing some increase in the stocks on hand, especially as this is the season of the year in which stocks generally accumulate. Notwithstanding this increase the outlook for the iron trade is considered as quite favorable, as the consumption is heavy and promises to be still larger in the fall.

A Wonderful Lake.

Pyramid Lake, Nevada, which has no outlet, is nearly forty miles long by from fifteen to twenty miles in width. It has an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is 2,247 feet lower than Lake Tahoe, the principal source of its main feeder. Great Salt Lake, on the eastern side of the Great Basin, is the only larger lake on the whole plateau. It is seventy miles long by about thirty wide. The elevation of the Great Salt Lake is also about 200 feet greater, which shows, as do many other things, that the grand interior plateau has a slight inclination or dip to the wetsward, and also to the southward toward the Colorado River. Lake Tahoe is smaller than Pyramid Lake. it is only thirty miles long by from eight to fifteen miles in width. Pyramid Lake is larger than the Dead Sea, which according to the surveys of Lieutenant Lynch, is a trifle over forty miles long, with an average breadth of only eight or nine miles. It is much larger than the sea of Galilee, which is only sixteen miles long and five or six miles wide.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee. R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

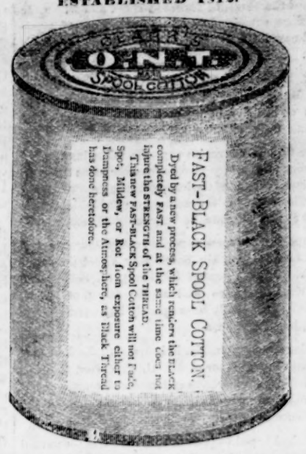
Selling at Cost
FOR A PROFIT.
Merchant Mills.
As Corn Is Advancing Every Day,
A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.
All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,
AT THE MILL,
will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.
I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.
Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.
☞ Keep up the good work.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
july 22 tf

—GO TO—
T. W. Broadfoot & Co's.,
Successors to S. J. HINSDALE.
For FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS.
They keep a full assortment of
PATENT MEDICINES,
—AND SELL—
Lead, Oil and Ready-Mixed Paints
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
They have just received a large supply of
—LANDRETH'S—
FRESH TURNIP SEED,
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
Also, that fine variety, "SOUTHERN PRIZE, which is gaining so much popularity.
july 29 tf

LIVERY.
Excellent Horses
FOR THE
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.
I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1813.



(Wound on WHITE Spools.)
A full line of this celebrated THREAD in WHITE, FAST BLACK and COLORS for sale at wholesale and retail by
F. W. THORNTON,
july 20-3m Fayetteville, N. C.

BROWN'S
Crockery Store
J. D. BROWN & CO.
—Are offering—
Bargains
In goods in their line
—TO MAKE ROOM FOR—
HEAVY SHIPMENTS
OF
Fall and Winter Goods
Which they will receive at an early day.
J. D. BROWN & CO.,
No. 8 HAY STREET,
july 29-tf (2 doors above Hinsdale's Corner.)

ICE
Made from the CELEBRATED
Fountain Head Springs,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
No Purer Water in the World.
THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.
PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:
100 lbs. 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
300 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs. $3.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
☞ In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
june 3-tf FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

New Crop Turnip Seed.
BOND E. SEDBERRY
has just received a large supply of
BUIST'S
Celebrated Turnip Seed.
☞ Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.
Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."
july 1 tf

CALL AND SEE THE
Celebrated Aurora Watch
Which has been pronounced by 1,500 Watchmakers to be
The Best Made
A certificate of guarantee for one year is given with every Aurora Watch, at
Prior's Jewelry Store.
The largest line of
CLOCKS.
☞ Each Clock is warranted for ONE YEAR, at
Prior's Jewelry Store.
The largest and handsomest line of
Plated Ware,
At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
The largest line of
Solid Silver Ware,
At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
The largest line of
SPECTACLES,
That will improve your sight, at
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Engagement and Wedding Rings,
At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
aug 4 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
—AGENT FOR—
Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of
Sporting Powder.
☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.
—AGENT FOR—
Fairbanks Scales.
At Factory Prices.
A FULL STOCK OF
ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
I am still manufacturing
The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.
☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL
(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)
Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets
IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,
and conveniently located for the traveling public.
The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.
Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.
CHAS. GLOVER,
dec 3-tf Proprietor.

REMOVAL.
THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.
may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123 tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131 tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

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PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S
YOU WILL FIND
ONLY FRESH
Turnip Seed.
—They are—
SELECTED STOCK
And from the reliable house of
BUIST.
☞ We do not hesitate to recommend them.
july 15-tf PEMBERTON & PRIOR.

A CARD.
To the Voters of Cumberland County.
I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for the office of Treasurer of Cumberland County.
aug 5-tf N. R. BLUE.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tobacco Curing.
Planters in this section raising tobacco in lots too small to justify building barns can have their tobacco carefully and satisfactorily cured, on reasonable terms, by sending or bringing it to the undersigned, at Maj. Orrell's plantation on the Wilmington road.
aug 5-tf JOHN W. WILLIAMSON.

Mad Stone.
FOR SALE. A genuine Virginia "Mad Stone," warranted to prevent hydrophobia and to cure all poisonous bites and stings instantly. Send 2 cent stamps for further particulars. Address
S. P. SEAWELL, P. M.
july 22 1m Bensalem, Moore Co., N. C.

ROCK ALUM SALT,
FOR PICKLING,
At GEO. A. THOMSON'S,
Headquarters.

UNIVERSITY
Of North Carolina.
The next session opens August 26th. Fifteen Professors offer a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The Law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 volumes; Reading Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses $88.00 a year. Board $8.00 to $12.50 per month. Sessions begin last Thursday in August. For full information, address
PRESIDENT KEMP. P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
july 15 1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
SANFORD, N. C.
For Both Sexes.
CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.
PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., } Principals.
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, }
☞ Send for circular.
july 1-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds and every description of printing.
Oct. 8 1885.

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CASSARD'S
Red Star Brand
PURE LARD,
AND RECOMMEND IT
As being the Very Best to be had.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS.
WALTER WATSON, S. A. PHILLIPS.
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AYER BROS.
—ALSO,—
Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breakfast Strips, WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.
Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.
☞ CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.
One of the Oldest Houses in the country.
june 17 1y

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.
To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 1886.
TRAIN NORTH.

	Accom.	Exp.
Bennettsville,		8:40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Fayetteville,	10:00 m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Cane Hill,		3:50 p. m.
Liberty,		4:45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	Accom.	Exp.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:15 a. m.
Cane Hill,		12:05 a. m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford
Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 a. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6:45 a. m.
Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.
Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.
Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.
JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.
nov 26 tf

—AT—
R.R.
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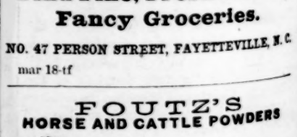

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